

## Philippine Strike Call Succeeds

For First Time, Aquino Faced by Wide Opposition

By Seth Mydans

**MANILA** — Thousands of transport drivers, telephone operators, teachers, government employees and factory workers struck Wednesday in a nationwide protest against President Corason C. Aquino to defuse it.

It was the first time since Mrs. Aquino came to power in February 1986 on a wave of popular support that a broad cross section of society had joined in protest against her policies.

Officials said that about half the nation's 13 administrative districts were affected.

Demonstrations, led by a leftist trade union, were held in a number of cities, and the police were reported to have fired shots and used water cannon and truncheons to break up some of them.

More than 100 arrests and a number of injuries, including gunshot wounds, were reported.

Many people in Manila and other cities were unable to get to work or classes because of a walkout by drivers of "jeepsneys," which are the primary mode of urban transport.

A stranded commuter wearing a yellow shirt, the color identified with Mrs. Aquino's triumph over Ferdinand E. Marcos, said she realized too late that she had worn the wrong outfit Wednesday.

The mayor of Manila, Jejomar Binay, sent flatbed garbage trucks to haul stranded commuters.

About 6,000 protesters gathered near the presidential palace, chanting, "Cory Aquino, puppet of the Americans," and were peacefully dispersed by the police.

The trade union, the May First Movement, said it would extend the one-day protest.

Although the president's spokesman, Teodoro Benigno, had said her broad popularity would shield her from adverse reaction, Mrs. Aquino backed down Tuesday from the 18-percent increase announced Aug. 14 and announced a partial reduction.

The leader of a major moderate trade union responded with a promise to pull out of the strike, but it appeared that members of both the moderate and leftist unions participated.

Three days after the increase in fuel prices was announced, transport workers began a walkout that slowed business in Manila.

The protest spread, drivers walked off their jobs Monday in the two other large cities, Davao and Cebu City, and in a number of

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Policemen dispersing striking demonstrators in Manila on Wednesday.

## South African Strikers Are Rejecting Offer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**JOHANNESBURG** — A union official said Wednesday that black strikers were voting to reject slightly improved benefits offered by South Africa's major mining companies.

The management proposal, which was made Tuesday with a 9 P.M. Wednesday deadline, included no wage increase.

"The reaction of the workers has shown that they are rejecting the offer," said James Molatso, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, in an interview in Transvaal Province. "It will be a massive rejection for most of our region because the offer itself is not acceptable."

A UPI reporter visiting union offices in Secunda, east of Johannesburg, was told by a regional union organizer that four mines in the area had rejected the settlement offer.

A national spokesman, Kuben Pillay, said at the union's Johannesburg headquarters that "there has been no official decision."

"We are still waiting to hear what our members have to say," he said.

He said the union's decision-making executive committee had declined to recommend acceptance or rejection because members were split on how to react to the offer.

"Some of us feel it would be strategic to accept the offer, and others feel we must continue with the strike," he said. "We are not in a position to advise, and we have left it to our members."

Marcel Golding, deputy leader of the union, said, "The decision will be taken on a national level once all the information is in."

Cyril Ramaphosa, the union's general secretary, headed the union negotiators in talks Tuesday with the Chamber of Mines, which represents the six major mining firms targeted by the strikers. The contract talks were the first since the strike began Aug. 9.

Mr. Ramaphosa said Wednesday that voting would be by a show of hands because the union would not have time to tabulate individual ballots from the 330,000 miners who are on strike at 45 gold and coal mines.

Under the proposal, miners would get a 10-percent increase in the pay they receive while on annual vacation. They would not get any additional vacation days.

The mining companies' proposal also raises death benefits from two times a miner's annual salary to four times that amount. The union has sought to have death benefits increased to five times the annual pay.

The chamber made no new offers on the union's other demands, which included a 30-percent wage increase, additional danger pay, and recognition of the anniversary of the Soweto riots on June 16, 1976, as a paid holiday. (AP/UPI)

NSC staff and process should work."

In his congressional testimony, Mr. Shultz publicly criticized the recommendations of the commission, headed by former Senator John G. Tower of Texas, on how to avoid a repeat of the Iran-contra affair. He said the recommendations granted too much power to the National Security Council staff.

Some White House officials are concerned that this criticism by Mr. Shultz will encourage congressional efforts to restructure the National Security Council system, which they say is now working effectively.

A White House official said the endorsement of the Tower commission recommendation was included in Mr. Reagan's speech to discourage Congress from pursuing legislation to restructure the National Security Council.

Since he took over the job, Mr. Shultz has also had strong differences with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger on policy issues, such as arms control and the use of American military force. Mr. Reagan has often been reluctant to settle these disputes.

While Mr. Shultz and Mr. Carlucci have important differences, they are in a period when we

have to test the Sandinistas to the limit — a contest between their capacity to maneuver and our capacity to maneuver."

Rebel leaders have said they believe that the regional accord, signed Aug. 7 by five Central American leaders, forces them and the administration finally to open a policy toward Nicaragua in which political and diplomatic initiatives get at least as much weight as military measures.

In the fighting, contra leaders said, they are losing about 400 dead and wounded a month, but inflicting far higher casualties on the Sandinistas.

The rebels said that American-supplied anti-aircraft missiles have had a major effect, having brought down at least three Sandinist helicopters and having forced Sandinist pilots to operate with far more caution.

The contras have made few dramatic attacks. But they appear to be slowly expanding their influence in the countryside and seem able to maintain a continuing presence there, forcing the Sandinistas to spend scarce resources, especially

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## Kohl Pledges to Scrap Pershing-1A Missiles

Reagan Hails Bonn Offer On Weapons

By Lou Cannon

**LOS ANGELES** — President Ronald Reagan welcomed the announcement by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany that he would destroy 72 Pershing-1A missiles, saying that removal of this "artificial obstacle" smoothed the way for approval of a U.S.-Soviet agreement that would remove short- and medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe and Asia.

Mr. Reagan inserted a passage praising the Kohl move into a speech in which the president challenged Moscow to demonstrate its new claims of openness by dismantling the Berlin Wall, withdrawing from Afghanistan and allowing self-determination in Eastern Europe.

"Of course, these are significant democratic steps," Mr. Reagan said in a speech delivered to the Town Hall of California, a civic organization. "But steps such as these are required for a fundamental improvement in relations between East and West."

A senior White House official who briefed reporters on Mr. Reagan's speech said that a representative of Mr. Kohl had called the U.S. national security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci, on Tuesday morning to tell him that Bonn was prepared to remove the Pershing missiles once a treaty removing the medium-range missiles was signed and implemented.

The Pershing missiles are owned by West Germany, but their nuclear warheads are supplied and controlled by the United States.

**Call for Prompt Accord**

In his speech, Mr. Reagan also declared that the Soviet Union must not "erect additional barriers" to a U.S.-Soviet agreement on the global elimination of intermediate-range missiles. The Associated Press reported.

"We can wrap up an agreement on intermediate-range nuclear missiles promptly," Mr. Reagan said. "There are still issues to be worked out. Our delegation in Geneva has already pointed the way to simplifying verification requirements now that we have agreed to the total elimination of U.S. and Soviet

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Chancellor Helmut Kohl making the announcement.

Move Linked To a Geneva Agreement

By Robert B. McCartney

**BONN** — Chancellor Helmut Kohl pledged Wednesday that West Germany would dismantle its 72 intermediate-range Pershing-1A missiles and not replace them with more modern weapons if the United States and the Soviet Union scrapped their intermediate-range missiles as foreseen under a proposed disarmament treaty.

Mr. Kohl's surprise announcement, which was a major concession, appeared to remove one of the last obstacles to a U.S.-Soviet pact to dismantle all ground-based nuclear missiles with ranges of between 300 and 3,500 miles (500 and 5,700 kilometers). The Pershing-1A has a range of about 450 miles.

"I want to help the American president to bring the Geneva negotiations to a successful conclusion," Mr. Kohl said.

Mr. Kohl announced at the start of a news conference that the antiquated Pershing-1As, which are under joint U.S.-West German control, would be dismantled after all the U.S. and Soviet weapons were removed under the proposed treaty.

He fixed the condition that both superpowers had to adhere to whatever schedule was agreed to under the pact for dismantling their missiles.

The official Soviet news agency Tass said that Mr. Kohl had set "a number of preconditions" for dismantling the Pershing-1As, and it hinted that the Soviet Union would prefer to see the Pershing missiles dismantled earlier than Mr. Kohl promised. But Tass did not rebuff the West German declaration.

The Soviet Union had said previously that it would accept the treaty, in the closing phase of negotiations at Geneva, only if the U.S.-controlled nuclear warheads on the Pershing missiles were destroyed.

The Pershing-1As are in the category of weapons to be dismantled under the treaty. But the United States has maintained that they are West German weapons and fall outside the scope of the bilateral U.S.-Soviet treaty.

Mr. Kohl took the initiative on the Pershing-1As largely for the domestic political purpose of casting himself as an active disarmament supporter in advance of state elections on Sept. 13 in Schleswig-Holstein and Bremen, government and diplomatic sources said.

Mr. Kohl's conservative Christian Democratic Union lost ground in national elections in January and in state elections in May mainly because its foreign policy was viewed as too rightist.

Mr. Kohl also was eager to create a positive climate for a visit to Bonn by the East German head of state, Erich Honecker, from Sept. 7-11, the government sources said.

Mr. Kohl was under pressure from Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and from the opposition Social Democrats to resolve the Pershing dispute.

The Social Democrats have called a special session of the Bundestag for Sept. 2 to discuss the Pershing-1As, and the parliamentary debate had threatened to expose strains within Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition.

In particular, the Social Democratic proposal was aimed at un-

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## Who Conducts U.S. Foreign Policy?

Shultz-Carlucci Tension Remains Despite Reagan Steps

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — President Ronald Reagan's overhaul of the national security apparatus after the Iran-contra affair has not resolved strong differences between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and White House officials over the conduct of foreign policy, according to officials close to Mr. Shultz and Frank C. Carlucci, the national security adviser.

With unusual bluntness, Mr. Shultz said in congressional testimony last month that he was unhappy with the current system. In private deliberations, officials say, he has repeated his suggestion for strengthening his position as the president's principal adviser on foreign policy, and reducing the influence of Mr. Carlucci.

Privately, some State Department officials echo this concern more vociferously than the secretary.

They complain, for example, that Mr. Carlucci usurped a traditional State Department mission when he made high-level consultations in West European capitals earlier this month. Mr. Shultz made his strong reservations known to the White House, the officials said.

State Department officials also complain that the National Security Council staff, by meeting with ambassadors in Washington, spreads confusion abroad about who is responsible for foreign policy.

Mr. Carlucci is said to be among those who believe that the administration needs a strong staff on the National Security Council to arbitrate policy disputes between the State Department, the Defense Department and other agencies.

"Every secretary of state in history wants to run foreign policy all by himself," said one official, who has worked in the State Department and on the National Security Council. "But it does not work that way."

"Shultz just wants to run more by himself," said a senior administration official who is supportive of Mr. Carlucci. "State wants to chair all the meetings, meet all the foreign leaders and have the NSC do the paperwork." This senior official complained.

President Reagan appears to have settled the matter by deciding against Mr. Shultz. In his television address early this month, Mr. Reagan noted that he had fully adopted the "Tower board model of how the

NSC staff and process should work."

In his congressional testimony, Mr. Shultz publicly criticized the recommendations of the commission, headed by former Senator John G. Tower of Texas, on how to avoid a repeat of the Iran-contra affair. He said the recommendations granted too much power to the National Security Council staff.

Some White House officials are concerned that this criticism by Mr. Shultz will encourage congressional efforts to restructure the National Security Council system, which they say is now working effectively.

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Since he took over the job, Mr. Shultz has also had strong differences with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger on policy issues, such as arms control and the use of American military force. Mr. Reagan has often been reluctant to settle these disputes.

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# In Vietnam's Imperial Capital, Memories of 'the War' of '68

By Barbara Crossette  
New York Times Service

HUE, Vietnam — On the narrow, green coastal plain that winds north from Da Nang to the 17th parallel, once the dividing line between two Vietnams, war stories are told not by soldiers alone.

Some of the fiercest fighting of the "American war" took place in Hue, and every adult is to one degree or another, a veteran: the 50-year-old Buddhist monk in his vegetarian kitchen; the poet, an aristocratic woman of 78, tending her orchards; the young man, barely 30, who sailed away in a rickety boat 10 years ago and has come back to embrace his parents who suffered because of his choice, and the former soldier from Hanoi, still heartbroken by the loss of his first love, who married another while he was at war.

In early 1968, at the time of Tet, the lunar new year, Hue and Da Nang were for a time at the center of a fierce offensive, a campaign that is now regarded as an attempt by Hanoi to capture the northern cities in what was then South Vietnam.

The former North Vietnamese soldier, now living in Hue, and others say troops had been sent into the area in 1967 to prepare for the campaign. Hue seemed ready to fall.

American and South Vietnamese troops dislodged the Communist forces in more than a month of heavy fighting, and Hue and Da Nang remained in Saigon's hands until the war ended in 1975. Residents of Hue are unexpectedly neutral when speaking with an American about the events of 1968. Outside and occasionally inside government offices, the battles are called simply "the war," not the standard "American war of aggression."

A government official in a coastal town south of Hue said people understood that many Americans had come to Vietnam to fight for something they believed in. Sometimes, the Vietnamese seemed to be blaming Americans less for what happened in Vietnam than Americans blame themselves.

A provincial official in Hue, recounting the city's architectural



Cyclists in Hue on the grounds of the former imperial palace, now fully restored.

history, told a visitor that "nothing was added in the 30 years of the puppet regime." But townspeople in the province someone is getting killed by the war," he said.

Mr. Ngo said 4,000 to 5,000 people have died in peacetime while

defusing or stumbling on unexploded ordnance. Thousands of bombs and mines have yet to be discovered, he added.

He said that 230,000 people have been affected by toxic chemicals.

The young man returning from a new life in the West — under Hanoi's recently relaxed attitude toward refugees who want to visit home and family — said the war had an effect on more than bodies and buildings. It had altered the psychology of the people he remembered, he said.

In the view of this emigrant, who did not want to be identified, the problems arose from divided family sympathies in wartime and from the steep postwar economic slide in the south as Hanoi tried to "break the machine" and impose Commun-

nist orthodoxy. Those policies have now been abandoned.

This young man said that on this trip, for the first time in his life, he quarreled with his mother. He had chided her for behaving uncharitably to members of the family, he said.

"She said to me — and she was angry — 'You have no idea what life has been like here, and you can't tell me what to do,'" he recalled.

In the garden of a spacious riverside family compound, Nguyen Dinh Chi took a different view. Tong Chi, the pen-name by which she is known, said that little has changed in Hue except that the Vietnamese people are finally free.

She was the wife of a mandarin in Hue in the court of the last kings

of Vietnam. She was among those who made the decision after 1968 to join the rebellion against Saigon and the Americans. After the end of the war, she came back to her family home and began to turn its orchards into a sustaining business.

This year, she spent six months in France, visiting relatives. She hopes to visit Boston, where a sister lives, but that will have to wait until diplomatic relations are established between Hanoi and Washington, she said.

At the 17th-century Bao Quoc pagoda and monastery, the abbot, the Venerable Duc Thanh, recalled the American era kaledoscopically.

"Two-thirds of his monastery was destroyed by American bombing, he said. He avoided the question of why this happened.

At another pagoda, someone said matter-of-factly: "The VC were there, and who could tell the VC to leave?"

Hundreds, possibly thousands, of people were reported killed by Communist forces during the Tet offensive because they refused to cooperate, or had been singled out earlier as potential obstructions. Vietnamese officials deny the charge, or refuse to discuss it, as do ordinary Vietnamese, who say only: "The people know what happened."

Many of Hue's Buddhist temples became part of the war, by choice or circumstance. It was from the Thien Mu Pagoda that the monk Thich Quang Duc went south to set fire to himself on a Saigon street — a widely publicized act that brought world attention to Vietnam in 1963.

The car in which the monk was driven is now on blocks at the pagoda, on permanent display, complete with a picture of the immolation.

On the other hand, the Venerable Duc Thanh, whose monastery is famous for its vegetarian kitchen, orchids and bonsai trees, recalled how young American soldiers came to his temple to learn Zen Buddhism.

"They were good people," he said. "I have heard there are many Zen temples in America now, and I would like to visit them one day."



A novice monk at one of the Buddhist pagodas in Hue.

## SHULTZ: Despite Reagan's Steps on Security, Tensions With Carlucci Persist

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over American policy toward Central America and arms control, the debate is said to center primarily on the question of jurisdiction, power, and how policy is to be made and implemented, rather than on policy differences.

Phyllis E. Oakley, a State Department spokeswoman, said: "Secretary Shultz does not offer comments pertaining to his relationship with other U.S. government officials. That's his policy." She noted that Mr. Shultz's general views were known.

Asked about Mr. Carlucci's position, a White House spokesman, Dan Howard, said: "The president

has complete confidence in the positive working relationship which exists between the NSC and the Department of State, as well as the relationship with other government agencies."

One White House official, who asked not to be identified, insisted that "whatever differences there have been in their relationship have now been overcome."

Many State Department and White House officials appear to agree on one point. They say that with a year and a half remaining in Mr. Reagan's second term, it is probably too late for the administration to change its way of doing business.

### The Background: Limits of Power

The Reagan administration came to power with the view that the power of the National Security Council staff should be limited to avoid the policy clashes that took place with the State Department when Henry A. Kissinger was national security adviser. It has experimented with several different approaches to making policy.

In keeping with its philosophy of "cabinet government," the administration initially set up three main interagency committees on foreign policy, defense and intelligence, which were headed by the secretary of state, the secretary of defense and the director of central intelligence.

These committees did not meet often and some administration officials now dispute their effectiveness.

But as divisions emerged within the administration on arms control and other issues, the National Security Council staff was increasingly thrust into the role of arbiter.

Although it later gained notoriety for its role in managing covert operations in the Iran-contra affair, the National Security Council staff under the four national security advisers who served before Mr. Carlucci had a reputation inside the government for being relatively weak in carrying out its intended role, with the result that policy was often ambiguous.

The disclosure in November of the covert sale of arms to Iran and the transfer of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels, and the subsequent resignation of Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter as national security adviser, reopened the question of what role the National Security Council staff should play.

But White House officials moved to block Mr. Shultz from moving in to fill the policy vacuum. Donald T. Regan, then the White House chief of staff, drafted a "master plan" in November after the initial disclosure of the covert sale of arms to Iran that sought to limit Mr. Shultz's influence.

"Find replacement for John Poindexter, as soon as possible," wrote Mr. Regan in the plan, which was made public last month by the congressional committee investi-

gating the Iran-contra affair. "Warn president that George Shultz may 'suggest' he take over both agencies on a temporary basis. He will put in his person and then return operation to White House. It will then be an outpost of State Department."

Mr. Regan later asked the Tower commission to review the operations of the National Security Council and later publicly embraced the board's recommendations, which put the National Security Council, and not the State Department, at the heart of the process.

As the decision-making structure works now, the president continues to head meetings of the National Security Planning Group, which includes the statutory members of the National Security Council — the president, the vice president, the secretary of state and the secretary of defense — and other cabinet officers and senior officials.

A special high-level interdepartmental committee has been established, which is headed by Mr. Carlucci. But it has not met often.

Mr. Carlucci's deputy, General Colin Powell, heads policy review groups on pressing policy issues. On arms control questions, key decisions are reviewed by the Senior Arms Control Group, which is headed by Mr. Carlucci or General Powell. Administration officials say that the process is more efficient than before but that a premium is still placed on achieving consensus.

But Mr. Shultz said the system was flawed when he appeared last month before the congressional Iran-contra committees. He has also made this point in private, officials say.

In his public testimony, Mr. Shultz said he strongly disagreed with the recommendation by the Tower commission to put "the National Security Council staff at the center of the process" and asserted that the chairmanships of important interdepartmental bodies should be held by officials from the State Department, the Defense Department and other government agencies as appropriate.

Administration officials say he elaborated on these views in private meetings with Mr. Regan, the White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., Mr. Carlucci and other officials.

One official said, for example, that Mr. Shultz had suggested that the chairmanships of the policy review group be rotated among government agencies depending on the subject at hand and not be led by General Powell.

Mr. Shultz also said he disagreed

with the view of some experts that the national security adviser should be the principal foreign policy adviser to the president, stressing that the reins of power "should be in the hands of accountable people," senior officials who have been nominated and confirmed by the Senate. The national security adviser is not subject to Senate confirmation.

For good measure, Mr. Shultz added that the National Security Council staff "should not be any-

where the size it is now." A White House official said the size of the council has grown slightly since Mr. Carlucci took office. The National Security Council now has a professional staff of 67, compared with 62 in November.

"I think there should be a rearrangement of things that emphasizes the importance of cabinet government," said Mr. Shultz, who added that this "would necessitate some shuffling around."

**Policies at Odds: Recent Examples**

Mr. Shultz sought in his public comments to describe his differences as philosophical and praised Mr. Carlucci and other White House officials as "outstanding." But a knowledgeable administration official said the comments followed differences between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Carlucci that strained relations between them over the role of the National Security Council.

Mr. Shultz's remarks reflect his "deep frustration at excessive NSC activism in the implementation of policy," this administration official said.

A State Department official said Mr. Shultz opposed Mr. Carlucci's trip to Europe earlier this month. By carrying out such missions and meeting with foreign ambassadors, another administration official said, the council's staff was raising the possibility that the administration would not be "speaking with one voice and could be sending different messages."

Even though Mr. Shultz's objections are said to have focused primarily on issues of jurisdiction and authority, Mr. Shultz has also had some differences over policy decisions involving Central America and arms control. The two foreign policy areas that Mr. Reagan recently said he wanted to concentrate on for the remainder of his term.

On Central America, Mr. Shultz strongly supported Philip C. Habib's proposal that the United States quickly embrace the peace plan put forward in Guatemala by the leaders of five Central Ameri-

can nations and send Mr. Habib to Nicaragua, for talks, State Department officials say.

Mr. Carlucci and Mr. Baker are said to have opposed this idea. After the proposal was rejected, Mr. Habib, who worked out of the State Department, resigned as the administration's special envoy to Central America.

On arms control, Mr. Shultz lost most of the key battles over what stance the United States should take on long-range arms, anti-missile systems and nuclear testing on his visit in Moscow in April, according to officials throughout the administration.

But officials say that Mr. Shultz has taken the lead in the largely stalled diplomatic efforts in the Middle East by among other things, sending his executive assistant, M. Charles Hill, to Israel to discuss steps toward a peace conference. Officials said Mr. Shultz also shared the administration's enthusiasm for its program to register Kuwaiti tankers under the American flag.

Mr. Carlucci and his staff have sought to play down the differences and Mr. Carlucci declined to comment on the debate, as did Mr. Shultz.

But one former official who is close to Mr. Carlucci said the national security adviser was disturbed by Mr. Shultz's testimony. "Carlucci felt very embattled and thought Shultz was out to curb the NSC," said the former official, who talked with Mr. Carlucci shortly after Mr. Shultz testified.

### Carlucci Support: White House View

Mr. Shultz's criticisms of the decision-making system staff are rejected by White House officials. Even some mid-level State Department officials do not share them, saying that Mr. Carlucci is an efficient and fair manager.

Supporters of Mr. Carlucci's position say he must play an active role to help bridge the deep differences between Mr. Shultz and Caspar W. Weinberger, and to ensure that senior administration officials do not try to set presidential policy unilaterally through their public and private pronouncements.

A case in point is the administration's program for the Strategic Defense Initiative, known as "star wars." Mr. Shultz said last spring that the United States should not decide whether to deploy an anti-missile defense for two years and that his remarks reflected the president's thinking on the issue.

Mr. Shultz's remarks were, in part, an effort to balance comments by Mr. Weinberger, who has said that Mr. Reagan has made up his mind that such systems should be deployed. Asked later about Mr. Shultz's comments, Mr. Carlucci described them as "speculation" that went beyond the president's views.

"When you have strong cabinet officials with different institutional interests, you need the NSC as an honest broker," said one official. "Most agencies would rather have the NSC in the chair than an opposing agency. You need the NSC staff to deal with cross-cutting issues."

This official cited the export of sensitive technology to the Soviet Union by the Toshiba Machine Co. as a case in point. The administration review of this issue involved Defense Department, Commerce Department and State Department officials.

While the administration was less divided than usual because the breach was considered so severe, there were splits among the agencies, with the Pentagon taking a harder line. Mr. Carlucci crafted a unified position, rejecting congressional sanctions but putting pressure on Japan.

Defenders of Mr. Carlucci also deny that he is playing too active a role. "Frank is playing it straight," said one White House official. "He is not trying to run everything like Henry Kissinger or going behind their backs."

## New Caledonia Sets Off Mitterrand-Chirac Flap

By Steven Greenhouse  
New York Times Service

PARIS — President François Mitterrand of France sparked a dispute Wednesday when he criticized the conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac over the way it handled a demonstration in New Caledonia, where the police clubbed dozens of demonstrators urging independence for the French colony.

Mr. Chirac and members of his government responded that the Socialists were trying to exploit the incident on Saturday, which occurred three weeks before the residents of the Pacific archipelago are to vote in a referendum on whether they support independence.

"How can we not be sensitive to the images of brutality that were aired and even more by the reality that they express?" the Socialist president said after meeting with the prime minister on Wednesday. "Nothing is worse than a chain reaction of violence."

Many in France were shocked to see television images of the police using truncheons and tear gas to break up a peaceful sit-in of 300 demonstrators from the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front.

The French government has banned demonstrations until after the referendum on Sept. 13. The Kanak front, the main separatist group, has called for a boycott of the referendum, which is expected to result in a vote against independence. The Kanaks are native New Caledonians and represent 43 percent of the archipelago's 140,000 residents while French settlers and others form a majority.

The Kanak organization said 23 demonstrators were injured in the demonstration. French officials said that no one was injured, and independent witnesses put the number of injured at about 10.

For his part, Mr. Chirac said he was "shocked by the attention giv-

en to such an ordinary event and by the exploitation of it." He added that this exploitation could only "heighten tensions" in New Caledonia and encourage the unleashing of passions that would "hurt France's image in a region where it was slowly being restored from the damage caused by certain incidents in the recent past."

French commentators said Mr. Chirac was referring in part to the decision by the French secret services, under the previous Socialist government of Laurent Fabius, to blow up the Rainbow Warrior, a boat that was in New Zealand on its way to protest French nuclear tests in the Pacific.

It was not the first time that the Socialist president has criticized Mr. Chirac's New Caledonia policies in the uneasy power-sharing arrangement that has existed since Mr. Chirac's government came to power in March 1986. In February, Mr. Mitterrand criticized the referendum on the ground that it would heighten tensions and do little to reconcile the Kanak minority with the rest of New Caledonia's population.

**Chirac Assails Region**

Mr. Chirac condemned Australia and New Zealand on Wednesday for their "shocking hypocrisy" in criticizing French control of New Caledonia, and accused them of seeking to destabilize French overseas territories, Agence France-Presse reported from Paris, France.

He said Australia and New Zealand "for historical and political reasons have contested the presence of France in the region for a long time and are conducting overtly or slyly a political destabilization" in the French colony.

Mr. Chirac said Australia and New Zealand should remember their dealings with natives in their countries, the Aborigines and Maoris.

## A Korea Dispute Settled; Workers to Release Body

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
SEOUL — Striking shipyard workers who have been holding the body of a slain co-worker to reinforce their wage demands settled a salary dispute Wednesday and agreed to release the body for burial, the state-run radio said.

The agreement, said a government apology for the death, apparently defused a tense, 19-day standoff between workers and management at Daewoo Shipbuilding & Heavy Machinery Ltd. on Koje Island, 210 miles (340 kilometers) south of the capital.

However, the workers said a funeral for Lee Suk Kyu, 21, would be held Friday, leaving open the possibility of further clashes with riot police like the one Saturday in which Mr. Lee was killed.

Mr. Lee's co-workers said he was killed when he was hit by a police tear gas shell after taking to the streets with about 3,000 Daewoo employees demanding higher pay and better working conditions.

The workers agreed Wednesday to accept a \$56-a-month raise. Their wages now range from \$142 to \$337.

They also agreed to negotiate the details of Mr. Lee's funeral, the Korea Broadcasting System said.

Mr. Lee's death, which came in the midst of widespread labor conflict in South Korea, and threatened to inflame an already tense situation because doctors found that metal fragments had pierced his lung and liver. They said an exploding tear gas grenade had been the likely cause of death.

Prime Minister Kim Chung Yul warned political dissidents Wednesday that interference in funeral arrangements for Mr. Lee would not be tolerated.

"I am deeply saddened that a worker died in the course of police efforts to put down a labor protest," Mr. Kim said. "Outside interference in the funeral arrangements cannot be tolerated because it makes settlement difficult and causes uneasiness and inconveniences for Koje residents."

About 150 dissidents, including members of the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution, which organized violent anti-government protests across the coun-

try in June, were in Koje advising the protesters.

The coalition earlier demanded the resignation of the government because of Mr. Lee's death. Union leaders made similar demands.

(UPI, Reuters)

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Chad Is Planning Offensive, U.S. Says

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. Defense Department officials have asserted that President Hissine Habré of Chad is preparing to launch an offensive to push the remaining Libyan troops from his country despite French advice against such a move.

The attack is expected in the coming weeks and will be directed against the Aouzou air base, which straddles the Chad-Libya border and where the Libyans maintain an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 troops, the officials said.

Since January, Mr. Habré has taken the offensive against the Libyan presence in the northern half of Chad, routing most of the Libyans in several major battles in March.

### Police Break Up Protest in Panama

PANAMA CITY (AP) — Riot policemen have broken up an anti-government protest by University of Panama students for a second day, slightly wounding six persons with bird shot.

Before the police action, the students burned garbage and government cars on Monday and blocked entrances to the main campus, which has been a center of protests against the military-backed government and against General Manuel Antonio Noriega, head of the National Defense Force.

At least 500 lawyers and law students marched to the Supreme Court building on Tuesday to protest what they called judicial disregard for human rights since the protests began in early June.

### Soviet Ideologist Assails Reformists

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Yegor K. Ligachev, the Soviet party ideologist, accused reformist intellectuals Wednesday of seeking to discredit the Communist Party by exaggerating the repressions of Stalin.

Mr. Ligachev, considered to be No. 2 in the Kremlin, also said it was futile to hope that Mikhail S. Gorbachev's campaign for openness and reform would bring a market economy to the Soviet Union, the official news agency Tass reported.

"People in the West, and even some in our country, are seeking to discredit the entire path of building socialism in the Soviet Union," he said. "They try to present it as an unbroken chain of mistakes and, using the facts of unjustified repressions, overshadow the accomplishment of the people, who have created a mighty socialist power."



Yegor K. Ligachev — He was addressing teachers in the industrial town of Elektrostal, about 40 miles (60 kilometers) east of Moscow.

### U.S. Farm Crisis Seems to Be Easing

WASHINGTON (AP) — The land taken over by banks and other lenders from farmers unable to repay loans is estimated at more than 7.98 million acres (about 3 million hectares), valued at \$3.81 billion, an Agriculture Department analysis showed.

"Lender holdings are still increasing, but at a slower rate," the report said. "They have not peaked, but the credit crunch of the 1980s appears to be easing."

Although farmland prices have strengthened after declining by a third nationally in the last five years, the report said no land boom is in sight. A large supply of farmland is on the market, preventing a rapid recovery, it said. The report, prepared by the Economic Research Service, was made public Wednesday.

### For the Record

Nigeria's military government lifted a ban Wednesday that was imposed in April on the country's leading newsmagazine, Newswatch, after it published excerpts from a report by a panel recommending the institution of democracy.

Thirty-one Mozambican refugees have died on an electric fence erected along South Africa's border with its eastern neighbor, Defense Minister Magnus Malan told the South African Parliament on Wednesday. He also said four persons have died on a similar fence along the northern border with Zimbabwe.

Mozambique's Renamo rebels have killed 45 civilians in a raid in central Sofala Province, according to an army official in Maputo. It was the latest in a series of massacres blamed on Renamo, the Portuguese acronym for the Mozambique National Resistance, which Maputo claims is backed by South Africa.

The Israeli Health Ministry has issued emergency regulations requiring all prostitutes to be tested for exposure to AIDS every six months, the ministry said Wednesday.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

The Scandinavian airline SAS strongly protested Wednesday against a Danish decision to allow Sterling Airways, one of the world's biggest charter lines, to fly regular charters to Canada. It now flies there on a case-by-case basis.

A Piedmont Airlines flight to Washington, D.C., with 87 people aboard, made an emergency landing Tuesday at Bridgeport, West Virginia, because of a fire caused by an 11-year-old boy smoking in a toilet. There were no injuries, but the flight was delayed for three hours.

### Correction

An item in the People column in Tuesday's editions should have said that the host of a dinner given in honor of Mstislav Rostropovich, the violinist, after a concert in Athens was Orestes Varvitsiotis, the executive vice president of Prudential Bache Securities, Greece, SA.

## MANILA: Strike Movement Widens

(Continued from Page 1)

urban centers in the southern Luzon region of Bicol.

Newspaper commentators have written that the price increase has threatened to erode the president's popularity, and analysts said he had shown insensitivity in failing publicly to announce and explain his action.

The chairman of the board, Francisco Mathay, immediately announced the reductions, to take effect Wednesday, but prices for gasoline, kerosene and other petroleum products remain somewhat higher than they were before Aug. 14.

A spokesman for the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company said that 65 percent of its 12,000 employees failed to report to work, either because they supported the protest or because they were stranded by transport strikes.

At Manila International Airport, traffic was reported to be normal after supervisors ordered employees to spend the night there.

### Reports of Violence

Witnesses, including foreign journalists, said a man and two women were wounded when the police fired on protesters in Bicol, about 10 miles (16 kilometers) south of Manila. The Associated Press reported, A fourth person, a woman, was struck in the head with a club, they said.

The provincial commander, Colonel Cesar Garcia, denied that two women and a soldier were seriously injured when bombs held by protesters exploded.

The Far East Network, which broadcasts to the 40,000-member American military community, urged U.S. troops and their dependents to avoid travel to Manila.

Yang Dong Send, a union leader at the Daewoo shipyard in South Korea, where a wage agreement was reached Wednesday.

Prime Minister Kim Chung Yul warned political dissidents Wednesday that interference in funeral arrangements for Mr. Lee would not be tolerated.

About 150 dissidents, including members of the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution, which organized violent anti-government protests across the coun-

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# Aide Asserts Casey Circumvented the CIA

## He Backed Use of White House Operatives on Iran Arms Sale, Congress Is Told

By Stephen Engelberg  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The CIA's senior operations officer has told congressional committees that William J. Casey, while head of the agency, overrode his objections to the broken and operatives chosen by the White House for the secret arms dealings with Iran.

The CIA deputy director for operations, Clair George, said in testimony earlier this month before the committees investigating the Iran-contra affair that Mr. Casey had begun to "wire around," or circumvent, his objections to the Iran deal.

Mr. George's testimony was declassified Wednesday by the committees.

The committees made public

Tuesday testimony by one of Mr. George's deputies, Alan Fiers, the chief of the CIA's Central America Task Force. Mr. Fiers told the panels that he had extensive knowledge of the secret operations to aid the Contras but kept silent about it last October at a House hearing.

Mr. Fiers expressed regret that he had not told the legislators what he knew at the hearing, at which Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, asserted that there was no U.S. government link to a cargo plane downed over Nicaragua that was owned by the private contra-supply network.

The House hearing in October was also attended by Mr. George. He and Mr. Fiers testified separately that they were taken back by

Mr. Abrams' remarks. Neither said he felt any need to correct them.

"I could have been more forthcoming to the committee," Mr. Fiers said of the committee session last year, "but frankly, I was not going to be the first person to step up and do that. You may call that a cowardly decision, some may call it a brave decision; it is a controversial decision. But so long as others who knew the details as much as I were keeping their silence on this, I was going to keep my silence."

At the same hearing last year, Mr. George said the CIA had no role in the Nicaragua arms flights.

He told the Iran-contra committees that he intended to say that the agency had no unauthorized role and that he believed the CIA was allowed to share intelligence with the supply network. Testimony before the committees has disclosed that the CIA station chief in Costa Rica helped the supply operation by providing intelligence.

In his comments on the Iran operation, Mr. George told the Iran-contra committees on Aug. 5 and 6 that he believed that he was "playing the fool" in raising questions about both Manucher Ghorbanifar, the Iranian middleman, and Major General Richard V. Secord, a retired air force officer who arranged logistics for the secret arms shipments to Iran.

Another CIA official, Duane (Dewey) Clarridge, has told Congress that Mr. Casey would have preferred to rely only on the CIA to run the Iran dealings but that he felt his operatives would not go along.

Mr. George's testimony supports that contention, and he suggested that Mr. Casey and President Ronald Reagan had allowed their emotions about hostages held in the Middle East to overcome their judgment.

Mr. George said that when he learned Mr. Ghorbanifar was the only intermediary for dealings with Iran, he went to Mr. Casey and "did something I rarely did with the director."

"I said: 'Bill, I am not going to run this guy anymore,' which means in our language 'I will not handle him; he is a bum.'"

Mr. George was also asked whether he had traveled to Central America and had told agency operatives to cover up their role in assisting the Contras. He denied doing this and said it had been a "puzzlement" for him to learn that the agency's operatives in 1986 were engaged in flying supplies to the Contras on the Nicaraguan border in Honduras by helicopter.

He also denied telling Joseph Fernandez, the CIA station chief in Costa Rica who passed information to the supply network, to limit his testimony to the Tower Commission, the presidential panel that investigated the Iran-contra affair.

Mr. Fernandez has been described as an essential element in the supply network because he passed intelligence and messages between Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North and the Contras.

Mr. Fiers also told the Iran-contra committees on Aug. 5 that:

• As late as Jan. November, the CIA was soliciting money for the Contras from an unnamed foreign country. The approach was made after Congress had approved a \$100 million contra aid package.

• Because the agency believed it needed \$8 million to \$10 million more, the CIA intended to inform legislators if any money was given, he said.

• By the spring of 1986, he had a "pretty clear understanding" of what Colonel North was doing to support the Nicaraguan rebels. He noted that Colonel North passed out photographs of a secret airstrip in Costa Rica to a "whole gaggle" of senior administration officials from the Pentagon and State Department.

"I told Ollie, 'You ought to keep your mouth shut, you ought not to talk so much.'"

• The CIA found out about the contra aid network directed by Colonel North and even had reports on some of the arms purchases for the Contras as they happened. One CIA cable from March 1985, released by the committee Tuesday, noted that General Secord was buying arms through a Canadian broker who quoted him as saying that U.S. authorities would not stop the shipment because "he was one of them."

• The agency had information that aides to Edén Pastora Gómez, a contra leader eventually abandoned by the CIA, were heavily involved in drug trafficking. A

memo by an aide to the Iran-contra committees, released Tuesday and dated July 23, said the panel had been unable to confirm charges that the Contras were underwriting their war effort through the sale of drugs.

• In early 1986, when Congress relaxed its restrictions on aiding the Contras, Mr. Fiers acknowledged allowing his field operatives too much leeway in aiding the Contras. "I got a little too rambunctious," he said, "like a colt that got out of the barn to play, and I pulled myself in. I didn't do it all myself. My risk factor lawyer was whispering like Jimmy Cricket in my ear. I probably got us a little too far forward-leaning at one point in time and then pulled us back."

• The CIA inadvertently hired a veteran of the supply operation as an agency operative. After he was hired, the agency learned of his role and "debriefed him," Mr. Fiers said.

In his testimony, Mr. Fiers also criticized "partisan politics" in Congress that he said prompted delays in approving contra aid. And he assailed the Reagan administration for leaving him and others "hanging" in November and December when the CIA's links to the private network first became known.

The failure of Congress to loosen the restrictions, he said, "left me in a continuing exposed situation and that — to this day — sticks in my craw. The reason I am here today is partly because of that."

Senator George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, took sharp issue with Mr. Fiers' remarks, saying during the hearing that it was "demeaning and insulting for you to suggest that those who happen to disagree with you on policy are engaged in partisan politics."

Mr. Fiers said repeatedly that he believed he had been placed in a "nuclear reactor" between a Congress that set restrictions and an executive branch that demanded he support the Contras.

Mr. Fiers was asked, as were other CIA witnesses, whether he believed the testimony of Colonel North that Mr. Casey, the director of central intelligence, knew of and approved the diversion of money from the Iran arms sales to the Contras.

"I wouldn't want to bet on it," he said.

Mr. Fiers told how Mr. Casey called him into his office to dismiss as "preposterous" a rumor that he was terminally ill with cancer. "Do I look like a man with cancer?" he asked Mr. Fiers.

Mr. Casey died of brain cancer in May. At the time he made his comments to Mr. Fiers he was receiving regular treatment for prostate cancer.

"I walked out of that office that day thinking he didn't have cancer," Mr. Fiers recalled.



Rita Lumpkin, aunt of Cecilia Cichan, who survived the Detroit jetliner crash, holding the child's doll in a hospital in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The doll, found in the wreckage, has been given to Cecilia in plastic to prevent infection.

## Jet Survivor, 4, Is Told Parents Died in Crash

ANN ARBOR, Michigan — An aunt has broken the news to 4-year-old Cecilia Cichan that her parents and brother were killed in the Detroit crash of a Northwest Airlines jet, relatives said.

Cecilia asked what "never again" meant, said Pauline Ciampi, Cecilia's grandmother. "She didn't understand. She'll be asking again."

The girl is the sole survivor of the Aug. 16 crash, near Detroit Metropolitan Airport. She did not cry after being told Monday night she would never see her parents, Michael and Paula Cichan of Tempe, Arizona, or her 6-year-old brother, David, again, her grandmother said.

Cecilia's aunt, Rita Lumpkin, told the girl the news in her room at C.S. Mott Children's Hospital in Ann Arbor. Mrs. Lumpkin did not use the words "dead" or "killed," said Anthony Ciampi, Cecilia's grandfather.

She told her that "they had been in an accident, and she would never

ever see them again, ever," he said.

Family members followed the advice of psychiatrists and psychologists on how to break the news to Cecilia, he said.

Cecilia remained in serious condition Wednesday, said John Turck, a hospital spokesman. The girl underwent skin grafts last week on her burned hands and legs.

Meanwhile, a volunteer firefighter who helped find Cecilia in the wreckage has been docked a day's pay by Northwest Airlines, which has accused him of not reporting to work with the airline the night of the crash.

Dan Kish, who was the first to hear the girl's cries the night of the crash, was listed as absent from his Northwest job even though his wife says she notified an airline supervisor that he was working at the scene.

Mr. Kish's union has filed a grievance on his behalf as well as for seven other workers docked for missing work because they were unable to get through police roadblocks around the crash site.

## U.S. Military, Seeing Flaws in Society, Tries To Teach Troops Values

By Richard Halloran  
New York Times Service

SAN DIEGO — The military services are searching for ways to indoctrinate enlisted personnel about values that would help them resist the temptations that have led to such problems as military personnel spying for the Soviet Union.

One of the most serious examples in recent years was the conviction of Sergeant Clayton J. Loneworth of the Marines on espionage charges.

While commanding officers say that the armed forces should not be an institution for social reform, the officers also say that they must compensate for what they believe are flaws in American life that keep young men and women from developing a sense of values.

Without training manuals to guide them, the commanders are testing their own solutions, from informal talks to off-post seminars on ethics to an emphasis on service traditions.

Recent testimony in the Iran-contra hearings by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North of the Marines and Rear Admiral John M. Poindeux of the Navy raised questions about military ethics. Colonel North admitted lying to Congress, and Admiral Poindeux, when accused by a member of the congressional committee of embracing untruth, did not deny it.

But the officers interviewed said that the ethical questions surrounding Colonel North and Admiral Poindeux applied largely to the officer corps and not to the enlisted ranks. They said the two officers were operating in a political world that was far distant from the daily routine of training enlisted people.

The effort to instill values is especially keen in the Marine Corps. On the second day of basic training in San Diego there is a ritual known as "the moment of truth." A sergeant stands before new recruits in a break room and goes over, line by line, information about their lives that they gave to recruiting sergeants.

The sergeant asks whether they have held back anything, a police record, drug abuse, homosexuality, traffic violations. Officers said that about half of the recruits admit to something they had not disclosed.

Most are granted waivers and become Marines, the officers said, but they said that the experience is a valuable lesson in playing things straight.

The army, under Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh Jr., and General John A. Wickham Jr., then the chief of staff, declared 1986 "A Year of Values," emphasizing loyalty, selfless service and personal responsibility.

In recent conversations with 30

commanders who deal with troops daily, many said they had used the Loneworth case and reports that Marines guarding the U.S. Embassy in Moscow had consorted with Russian women as object lessons.

When the battalion of Lieutenant Colonel James L. Jones of the Marines was in the Philippines last winter, he warned them about talking in bars. He told them, "Men, if you ever wanted to lie to women, this is the time to do it."

Lieutenant Commander Tommy C. Harger, a naval aviator who flies F-14 fighters at the Miramar Naval Air Station near San Diego, said that his squadron, which is often deployed on aircraft carriers, make sure the radar and engine mechanics were made aware of the Soviet military threat because "weak patriots are susceptible to greed."

Lieutenant Commander Martha E. McWatters is the chief of a vocational unit in San Diego where sailors in trouble are sent to be rehabilitated.

"These are the quitters," she said, "the people who quit their religion, quit their schools, quit their jobs. They came into the navy to try something else and now they want to quit again."

She said that the main method for turning them around was to get them to establish goals, small goals at first, such as looking sharp for an inspection, then long-range goals, such as starting a program to gain a promotion in a specialty.

"We don't rehash mistakes," she said, "but focus on what you're going to do from now on."

At Fort Sill, Oklahoma, every platoon of 40 soldiers in the brigade to which that battalion belongs is taken away from the post to a state park for a day in which a chaplain leads a discussion of individual and group values.

Lieutenant Colonel Theodore R. Coberly, the commander of a training battalion at Fort Sill, said that "value training is part of basic training," including the Code of Conduct that every soldier must learn.

Colonel Coberly said that he talked to every training class about "why you are here."

He also emphasized what he called "passive training aids," such as soldiers taking part in retirement parades, ceremonies of changes of command, raising and lowering the flag at post headquarters and having barracks and rifle ranges named for military heroes.

**Sardinia Loses Electricity**

CAGLIARI Sardinia — All of the island of Sardinia lost electricity for about 90 minutes on Tuesday evening, the Italian news agency ANSA reported.

## TV Debates in U.S. Alter Tactics of '88 Campaign

By Thomas B. Edsall  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The strategy and tactics of the 1988 presidential campaign have been substantially altered by a proliferation of televised debates planned for the coming months.

Among other effects, many election experts say, the debates are likely to counterbalance the advantage held by candidates with the most funds and draw more attention to issues and less to campaign organization.

At least 20 debates have been scheduled for Democratic candidates before March 8, when 20 states will hold primary elections and caucuses. The Republicans have planned 14 such debates.

These televised tests of the candidates have in large part replaced straw polls, or test votes, at state and local party gatherings.

The straw polls were a major force in the 1980 contest for the Republican nomination and in the 1984 Democratic campaign, but they have been nearly eliminated by the Democrats and sharply curtailed by the Republicans.

"We have very few ways to gauge the candidates," said Harrison Hickman, a Democratic poll taker.

Opinion polls, which everyone knows are unreliable at this stage, and money are the only two measures we have other than debates."

On the Democratic side, a televised debate July 1 in Houston has proven to be an important event for two candidates, raising questions about former Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona and enhancing the

candidacy of Senator Paul Simon of Illinois.

Mr. Babbitt and his aides have acknowledged that his performance in Houston was a setback. They have set time aside almost daily to evaluate and practice television performance.

The strong liberal positions that Mr. Simon took on Nicaragua, taxes and education during the debate in Houston are widely believed to have boosted his level of support in Iowa, where the debate received extensive publicity.

Interviews with party and campaign strategists produced a general, but by no means unanimous, agreement on a number of likely consequences of the proliferation of debates through the rest of 1987 and into 1988. They include the

following:

• Debates work to counterbalance the advantage of money. As the state primaries and caucuses have become increasingly bunched together early in the campaign year, including the 20 contests on March 8, the advantage has moved toward candidates equipped to raise large amounts of money to build organizations and to finance the costs of television.

• But debates can counterbalance this advantage.

"The debates are good for the underdog," said Charles Black, campaign manager for Representative Jack F. Kemp, Republican of New York. "It provides exposure. They are a big part of our strategy for getting Jack known nationally."

David Keene, a consultant to Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, agreed. "Regardless of a candidate's organization or money, he's at the same level as the other guys," he said. "It obviously helps someone not in the front ranks."

• The debates are drawing more attention to the issues. The earlier emphasis on straw polls forced media attention on questions of organization, money and tactical maneuvers. Candidates spent from \$75,000 to \$250,000 to mobilize supporters at state conventions to demonstrate the strength of their campaigns by winning the largely meaningless contests.

• But debates already have forced the media to focus more on issues, and the differences among candidates on these issues, as well as on television style and mannerisms. Trade, for example, has become a central issue in the contest. After the debate in Houston, the trade issue became the focal point of a dispute between two of the Democratic candidates, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts and Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri.

• With the proliferation of debates has come new strategies. Paul Tully, who worked in Walter F. Mondale's 1984 campaign, noted that the straw polls in 1983 and 1984 prompted Mr. Mondale to employ a strategy of "winning everything everywhere, and to bleed down other potential competitors so they would have fewer resources."

But Mr. Tully said that this year, with the large number of debates, "there is the ability to continue the step-by-step building of an organization while talking to large audiences."

• The role of debates may be magnified by the application of high-technology systems that can provide the media with immediate "results" and hard numbers to evaluate candidate performances.

The debate in Houston, for example, was broadcast on a large screen at a meeting in Des Moines, Iowa, of 85 potential participants in the Iowa Democratic caucuses. Each of the participants was given an electronic dial to evaluate the performance of the candidates. After the debate, the dial was used to judge each candidate on his persuasiveness, intelligence, knowledge and a number of other factors.

It was this process, and the wide publicity it received, that compounded the damage of the debate to Mr. Babbitt and magnified the benefits to Mr. Simon.

## Bush Agrees To Take Part In TV Debate

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush, criticized by other Republican presidential candidates for refusing to join them in a national television debate Oct. 28, has decided to take part, according to his aides.

The debate, on the public network's "Firing Line" program, would be the first in which Mr. Bush, the party's front-runner for the nomination, would participate. Other debates have been held without him, and more are scheduled before Oct. 28.

Mr. Bush's aides had said that he did not want to participate because Oct. 28 was too early. Mr. Bush is expected to announce his candidacy for the nomination in October, but has not set a date.

He announced Tuesday in San Antonio that he would take part in the debate after discussing it with aides there.

"I know there has been considerable discussion about the 'Firing Line' debate," Mr. Bush said in a statement. "I have been invited to participate in the debate by the sponsors who want to hold it in Houston and, while I have already accepted five debates, I am ready to accept a sixth."

His campaign manager, Lee Atwater, said: "He allowed us to try to negotiate and get dates that suited the campaign better, but it was his sense that the negotiations were stalled and he wanted to go ahead and let it be known he would debate regardless of the date, and he looks forward to it."

Israeli Heart Transplant Has Approval of Rabbis

JERUSALEM — Israeli doctors on Wednesday performed the first heart transplant since the country's chief rabbi ruled in October that the operation does not violate Jewish law, a hospital spokeswoman said.

Ovadia Haisri, 50, who received the heart of an unidentified youth, was in stable condition after the five-hour operation at Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital, the spokeswoman said. Two other heart transplants have been performed in Israel, in 1968 and 1977, without approval of the rabbinate.

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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Flip-Flop on Inspection

At the Geneva arms talks, the Soviet government is demanding more in the way of on-site inspection and the American government is demanding less. This marvelous ironic reversal of traditional positions is taking place in the negotiations on a treaty to ban medium- and short-range nuclear missiles — the treaty that is the likeliest candidate to become the Reagan administration's first and perhaps only arms control accord.

On-site verification, as distinguished from verification by "national technical means," has been an American aspiration for even longer than it has been a formal American negotiating demand. It has been seen as a safeguard against Soviet perfidy, and it has become central to the politics of arms control. That the Soviets long resisted on-site inspection, denouncing it as a mask for espionage and as a practice made unnecessary by satellite intelligence, tended to confirm its value in many American eyes.

But it is not simply that Mikhail Gorbachev, with his sudden strong favor for on-site inspection, has now called an American bluff. Officials explain, plausibly, that once the Kremlin agreed to elimination of intermediate-range missiles worldwide, and not just in Europe, the problems of verifying an agreement became simpler. Furthermore, they found that the Kremlin might reap

unacceptable intelligence advantage from "challenge inspections," the particular form of anywhere, anytime verification that the administration has most emphasized.

In fact, paralysis is a predictable result of applying high monitoring standards to reductions of the kinds of arms — small missiles or warheads, for instance, and chemical weapons — that defy such standards. Moreover, inspections of any sort cannot resolve the most common breed of Soviet-American arms control tensions: these flow not from limits on verification but from inadequate treaty texts or from open political defiance — for example, the Soviet radar at Krasnoyarsk.

The reversal in Geneva puts pressure on Ronald Reagan to reassure Americans stirred to wonder whether he is taking unnecessary risks. It will probably be a source of some political embarrassment to a president who had sworn he would write a treaty inscribing comprehensive rights to search for hidden weapons. Still, the embarrassment is evidence of a realistic trend in official thinking. It would be much more than an embarrassment — it would be a scandal — if an American president allowed a particular notion of verification to get in the way of a useful treaty.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Listen to the Dolphins

Most years, a dozen dead dolphins wash up on the Atlantic coast between New Jersey and Virginia. This year 200 have died, their skin flaking off and their mouths poked with ulcers. There have also been huge fish kills in Long Island Sound and Chesapeake Bay. Along much of the coast, bays and estuaries are under severe stress.

No one can yet be sure there is a single cause. Enormous diets of algae and eelgrass fish kills are part of nature's cycle. The dolphins may have died from a disease, but a leading suspect for these massacres is pollution. Another factor may be another unusually hot summer, which some authorities fear may herald the predicted global warming known as the greenhouse effect.

Estuaries and bays are rich nurseries of marine life because of the nutrients washed out from the land. Along the Atlantic coast there is now an excess of such nutrients from sewage, agricultural and urban runoff and the nitrogen in acid rain. Algae thrive on these nutrients, and when they die the decay consumes so much oxygen in the water that fish, shrimp and crabs perish.

Since the Clean Water Act of 1972, public authorities and business have spent some \$300 billion to combat pollution. What did

that money buy if the coast is now approaching an ecological crisis? Industrial pollution has been considerably reduced, and most towns now have secondary sewage treatment. Without the Clean Water Act, pollution would be far worse. But the act was amended only last year to address runoff from farms and streets, an important source of nitrogen. Sewage treatment degrades the bacteria that would otherwise consume oxygen, but it leaves untouched the nutrients in sewage like nitrogen and phosphorus.

The states on Chesapeake Bay agreed this month to reduce by up to 40 percent the amount of nitrogen and phosphorus entering its waters. Studies are under way to see what remedy is required for Long Island Sound, but any plan is likely to be expensive.

More than 70 percent of all fish caught in the United States depend at some point on estuaries. By 1990 more than 75 percent of the U.S. population will live within 50 miles (80 kilometers) of the country's coasts. People will have to change habits to avoid destroying fish habitats. The Clean Water Act was only the first step needed to protect once-rich bays and estuaries. To understand the need for more, listen to the dolphins.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Families in a Democracy

Religion has not really been the issue in the Tennessee schoolbook case, but rather religious tolerance. The schools of Hawkins County, like many throughout America, use a certain series of textbooks to teach reading, and a group of parents objected. Passages in the books offend their religious beliefs, they argued, and expose their children to ideas repugnant to their own convictions — not only the theory of evolution but a great range of writing that seems to them to have religious significance. That, they said, violates their rights under the First Amendment. Last fall a federal judge agreed, ordering the county schools to excuse those children from reading classes.

Fortunately, the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals has now reversed that decision. The case is one of several involving school curricula and fundamentalist Christians' objections to them that are apparently on their way to the Supreme Court. The appeals court has performed the service of stating the question correctly and returning it to the American constitutional tradition from the byways into which it had drifted.

Most parents will feel a degree of sympathy with the plaintiffs in Hawkins County. Bringing up children requires a family to fight for its own values against the outside world, and it is not only fundamentalist Christians who sometimes find themselves compelled to carry on that struggle with passionate energy. There are clearly limits

to the things to which the government, through the schools, can subject a child. But, the appeals court held, Hawkins County did not overstep those limits. It could not have constitutionally required children to take part in a ritual — the salute to the flag, for example — that offended their religious beliefs. Nor could it have forced them to affirm views different from their own. But, the court said, it can require them to listen to differing views and discuss them.

Some of the assigned reading, the parents objected, seemed to suggest that all religions were equally valid. One mother testified that she did not want her child encouraged to make critical judgments on those subjects for which the Bible provides the answer. Judge Pierce Lively replied with the useful distinction between religious and civil toleration. No child can be pressed to accept another's religion as true, but in a public school all religions do indeed have equal standing.

Judge Cornelia G. Kennedy went one useful step further. Introducing students to "complex and controversial social and moral issues," she held, essential preparation for citizenship. Parents cannot be allowed to pull their children out of these discussions, she wrote, because the public schools have a compelling interest in — a line from a Supreme Court decision — a generation ago — "promoting cohesion among a heterogeneous democratic people."

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### West Germany Does It Better

Not only is West Germany strict and vigilant about Nazi revivalism, but the economic, social and political problems which helped produce the original version hardly exist. A few hundred thousand out of 60 million read publications of the rabid right, and vote without effect for neo-Nazi splinter parties. These seeking a real threat from the far right should look elsewhere, such as Italy, where neo-fascists regularly get into parliament with about seven percent of the total vote, or France, where Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front, also in parliament, is currently given 17 percent in the opinion polls. Mr. Le Pen generally keeps to the parliamentary rules and does not favor fascist symbols or call for political violence, but he peddles xenophobia and authoritarian policies which have not only tempted the ruling coalition of the right to try to oust him but also split it over the question of whether to do political

deals with the National Front. If the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, the West Germans are streets ahead of the French.

— The Guardian (London).

### The Pope Reaches Out to Jews

Pope John Paul II's efforts to ease tensions between himself and Jews are welcome. His meeting in June with Austrian President Kurt Waldheim damaged relations between the pontiff and the worldwide Jewish community. Now, just before embarking on a trip to the United States, the pope has reached out to Jews in a letter released by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops in which he encourages and blesses all "who foster relationships of mutual esteem and friendship" with Jews. It is a measure of the good will and respect that have surrounded this pope that his conciliatory efforts appear to be reaping a positive reaction.

— The Times-Picayune (New Orleans).

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Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canarby Road, Singapore 011. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RS66928  
Managing Dir. Asia: Michael Glenn, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-3610416. Telex: 61170  
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## OPINION



## For Now, Soviet Jets Are Half an Hour Away

By Arthur Ross and Eric Margolis

NEW YORK — Soviet motor, rifle and armored regiments in southwestern Afghanistan are separated from the Arabian Sea by only 560 kilometers (350 miles) of Iranian and Pakistani Baluchistan. Soviet engineers are busy building strategic infrastructures in Afghanistan whose function is clearly to mesh Afghanistan into the Soviet transport and defense systems.

Soviet aircraft overfly and monitor the Indian Ocean and the Gulf. From airbases in southern Afghanistan, Soviet strike aircraft and naval bombers can reach the Gulf in 30 minutes. Tankers entering and exiting the Gulf must pass into the Arabian Sea where they come within striking distance of the Baluchi coast — the very same Baluchi coast that has been the ultimate goal of southern Soviet expansion since the days of the czars.

Theoretically, the objectives of a Soviet thrust southward would be the well developed Iranian port of Chah Bahar, or, perhaps more likely, the Pakistani port at Gwadar. Still only a fishing village, Gwadar possesses, as does Chah Bahar, a unique geographical feature. Within 180 meters (600 feet) of the shoreline, the ocean bed drops dramatically to a depth of almost 180 meters. Construction of a mole from the shore to these deep waters would convert these ports into major naval bases, offering a sheltered anchorage and support complex for even the largest warships. It is no surprise, then, that Soviet strategists are aware of Baluchistan's importance and vulnerability. It is believed to be defended by only two Pakistani infantry divisions.

The need for assured Soviet access to Gulf oil is highlighted by the economic costs and environmental difficulties which almost make prohibitive the exploration and development of potential Siberian reserves unless oil prices reach levels several

times higher than presently prevailing. Even then the level of supply is problematical.

In the meantime, production from existing areas is level to declining, against a backdrop of increasing needs. For example, Soviet automobile registration for 1985 amounted to only 11,737,000, with production at 1,332,000 annually, in comparison to registration in America of 132,108,164, and production of 8 million. Thus it is evident that the Soviet Union is only on the brink of the automobile age.

There will be increasing need of oil for transportation purposes, apart from rising demand for the creation of energy, heat and petrochemicals. Only the exportable oil reserves of the Gulf can fill long-term Soviet needs which parallel those of the West.

Few people now imagine that the Soviets will make the last 560-kilometer push to reach the long-coveted warm waters. The current regime of Mikhail Gorbachev appears to be in a stage of tactical transition in which inward attention to economic problems takes precedence over foreign involvements. But there is a clear pattern of territorial expansion in Soviet history, particularly southward. While the cautious Soviets would certainly be extremely wary of provoking a major superpower confrontation in Southwest Asia or in challenging Washington's stated resolve to defend Pakistan, the shimmering warm waters of the Gulf are a tantalizing prize of the greatest strategic value. The long-term economic imperatives driving the Soviets toward reliance on Gulf oil are also inescapable.

Ports and air bases on the Baluchi coast would provide the Soviet Union with military parity — or more — in relation to Gulf oil. Operating on interior

lines of supply connecting with mainland Russia, the growing Soviet naval power finally would achieve its maximum usefulness with access to the Indian Ocean, the African continent and beyond.

U.S. policy should be to assist the government of Mohammed Zia ul-Haq toward greater liberalization and a reinforcement of its pro-Western orientation. Then a truly bold and innovative Western strategy might be to gain access to military facilities along the Arabian Sea coastline in cooperation with Pakistan. A joint NATO or American-Pakistani naval and air base at Gwadar would do much to prevent a future imbalance of military power in the area. Along with the U.S. facility at Diego Garcia, Pakistan itself would be considerably strengthened.

It has taken the Russians almost 700 years to reach the border with Baluchistan. What happens on the Baluchi coast in the next five years could well shape the future of much of Africa and Asia. The Soviets are obviously strengthening their role in this area and establishing options for themselves. There is no evidence that the United States is making similar preparations.

Resolution of this problem may very well have to wait for an overall global understanding between the two superpowers. Meanwhile, it is necessary to cope with the military and political aspects of the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf areas so that access to oil reserves is not threatened and the ultimate negotiation recognizing Soviet needs can be carried out by the West from a position of strength.

Mr. Ross is an investment banker and past adviser to official U.S. delegations at international conferences. Mr. Margolis is a Canadian-based writer specializing in military affairs. They contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## China: Relations With Tokyo Can Be Upsetting

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — The continuing slump in Chinese-Japanese relations is puzzling. Both countries would seem to have everything to gain from closer ties. Yet what at first seemed like minor hiccups in relations are threatening to become a major upheaval.

Beijing's complaint list against Tokyo is a long one. It is also rather thin in places. The Chinese say that Japanese businessmen exploit their country, that they make large trade profits and undertake little serious investment. But it was reckless purchases in the years before 1986, by semi-autonomous authorities around China, that created the fast trade profits. And Beijing still does little to ease the bureaucratic obstacles that deter so many Japanese and other investors in China.

Beijing says it objects to Tokyo's breaking of a promise to keep military spending to within 1 percent of

gross national product. It says it sees militarism reviving. But in an earlier, anti-Soviet mood, China welcomed Japan's defense policies.

Meanwhile, Tokyo complains about the way China manipulates various factions in Japan to promote its own side of these and other disputes.

It is all a far cry from the ambitious plans of the mid-1980s, when China's former Communist Party chief, Hu Yaobang, and Japan's prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, were exchanging visits and setting up committees that were to exchange thousands of students annually and guarantee close relations through the 21st century.

What went wrong? Conventional wisdom says that the problems are all part of the anti-liberalism crackdown in the wake of Mr. Hu's fall from power. But the true story could be that Mr. Hu's fall was the result, not the cause, of the problems in relations.

Suspicion of Japan still runs deep in many Chinese leaders, and not just among the hard-liners. Many remember the war years and the humiliations at the hands of nationalist-minded Japanese just one generation removed from the present generation. Mr. Hu's enthusiastic attempts to forge an alliance with Japan ran roughshod over these memories.

Worse for Mr. Hu was the fact that those moves coincided with a strong right-wing resurgence in Japanese politics. The nationalist lobby in Tokyo has gained significant ground in recent years: the revival of nationalist symbols in the classrooms; textbook revisions to tone down references to Japan's former misdeeds; semi-official recognition for the Yasukuni Shrine, which used to serve as the focus for pro-militarism. The ever powerful Taiwan lobby also has gained muscle, thanks largely to Taiwan's stunning economic success.

The sight of Mr. Hu embracing Mr. Nakasone, who was himself an active nationalist in the past, would not have gone down well with the anti-Japan lobby in Beijing. True, Mr. Nakasone has tried hard to tone down most of the more offensive of the nationalist affronts to China. In particular, he has halted official visits to the Yasukuni Shrine. But none of this was enough to save Mr. Hu.

One authoritative report in Tokyo says that Mr. Hu was denounced by his critics as a tool of the Japanese, in the same mold as the notorious wartime puppet leader, Wang Ching-wei. If true, Mr. Hu was in much more trouble over his Japan policy than anyone realized at the time.

The role that sensitivity to Japan plays in Chinese politics is insufficiently realized. In the mid-1960s, too, Chinese moderates found their efforts at bridge-building sabotaged by pro-Taiwan elements in Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party. One theory has it that the backlash in China could have triggered the Cultural Revolution.

Currently, the main thorn in relations is an ugly dispute over the fate of China's legal claim to a small hotel in Kyoto, registered back in 1953 in the name of the Nationalist Chinese government in Taiwan. Beijing has protested vigorously against a Japanese court decision to leave the hotel with the Nationalist government. In 1972, Japan recognized Beijing as the only legal government in China, and Tokyo's refusal to force the courts to accept this amounts, Beijing says, to a tacit recognition of Taiwan and an attempt to create a "two-Chinas" situation.

China's anger plays straight into

the hands of Japanese rightists. With a long sideways glance at Mr. Nakasone, they say that Japan has tolerated too long to Beijing's unreasonable demands. The Chinese should be told firmly that Japan is a democratic nation in which the independence of the judiciary is respected.

For the most part, the government has gone along with this line, in particular the Foreign Ministry, which, in recent years, has moved to a surprisingly hard-line position in relations with the Communist nations.

Tokyo's position is not without flaws. The government, with much assistance from the Foreign Ministry, intervenes regularly to have civil suits against U.S. bases rejected, on the grounds that Japan has a treaty obligation to accept the bases. When Japan recognized Beijing in 1972 it was taken for granted that official Nationalist Chinese assets should be handed over to Beijing.

As for Mr. Nakasone, once again he finds himself between a rock and a hard place. But this time he has gone no further in Beijing's direction than to say that his government will voice an opinion on the hotel issue if that opinion is sought by the courts. However, he did force the early retirement of a top Foreign Ministry official who had angered Beijing by saying, off the record, that China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, had lost touch with reality.

And so the stalemate continues: Two Asian giants who share the same cultural background but have very different national personalities are pushing themselves willy-nilly into a tip-picking confrontation. It has happened before. Let's hope the results are less painful this time.

International Herald Tribune.

## Iran-Contra: Much Left To Unravel

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Here are a few loose ends left after the Iran-contra hearings that a committee report, a special prosecutor or an enterprising journalist may clear up.

The *Unfound Finding*. John Poindecker has confessed that he destroyed the first arms-for-hostages presidential "finding," which President Reagan signed on Dec. 12, 1985. That legal document had been drafted by Stanley Sporkin, then the CIA general counsel and now a federal judge, at the insistence of the deputy director of the CIA, John McMahon, who was soon eased out of the agency by Bill Casey for this sort of adherence to proper form. Judge Sporkin drafted the finding, a high federal official who is learned in the law writes to me, "at the request of a senior CIA official to assure compliance, name pro tunc, with Section 2422 of Title 22 of the U.S. Code."

"Name pro tunc" is not the name of a Vietnamese spy; the Latin phrase means "now for then" and in this case refers to the president's retroactive approval of a violation of law, thereby making it legal. My unidentifiable correspondent then poses a line of questioning:

"Who physically handed the finding to the president for his signature?" (Let us presume it was Admiral Poindecker. Were they alone?)

"Were many counterparts did the president sign?" (That is legalese for "copies"; rarely in government is there one copy of anything.) "Why did Admiral Poindecker keep the signed finding in his safe?" (It seems obvious: so nobody else would see it.)

"Was the CIA official, who requested the finding, furnished a signed

*We will realize how little we knew of the truth.*

counterpart or an authenticated copy?" (Hm; presumably not, or the committee would have made it public. Strange that the CIA deputy would have laid his job on the line by demanding the finding, and then would not have asked to see it. He would have had to be a very trusting soul to take anybody's word for its existence.)

"If the CIA was not furnished a signed counterpart or authenticated copy, was the agency effectively 'hostage' to Admiral Poindecker?" That suggests that the national security adviser may have had a document under his sole control that could keep the top CIA officials from prosecution. Why was that signed retroactive approval "undocumented" if Section 201 of Title 44 of the U.S. Code requires records to be kept of all presidential documents?

The *Robertson-North Dispute*. "In 1983 I was in the Page-Apple Terminal in Washington, D.C.," the evangelist and presidential candidate Pat Robertson told a delegation of young Republicans and later repeated to reporters, "and I ran into a friend of some years whose name was Colonel Oliver North. And Ollie said to me, 'I'm going to Iran to negotiate the release of some of our hostages. Would you please pray for me?'"

A few days later, according to Mr. Robertson, he told President Reagan, "I understand a member of your official family has left for Iran to discuss the negotiations for the release of the hostages." He said the president replied that he did not want to conduct negotiations in the newspapers.

If true, that would be a stunner: It places Colonel North in the process of arranging a trip six months before he left for Iran. It would reveal that he looked to an underdog preacher one of America's most closely held secrets. "I do not recall that conversation," Colonel North testified in answer to questioning about this by Senator Sam Nunn. He claimed that he was not planning a trip to Tehran when Mr. Robertson says they met on Sept. 13, 1983. "I'm not even sure that's a quote from Reverend Robertson."

Something is very fishy about this. Mr. Robertson does not return calls from ungodly pundits, but I do not think he created this story out of thin air. What would be his motive in lying, or in getting his friend Oliver North in grave trouble for divulging secrets withheld from Congress? The people who support Mr. Robertson and also reverse Colonel North are going to have trouble here.

Why do we bother our heads with such mini-mysteries? Why not just move on, as the president suggests? Because much more is to be learned. When legal minds and inquiring gumshoes pull at loose ends, the bigger mysteries unravel. In a few months, we will look back at today and realize how little we knew of the truth.

The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: Spying in Crimea

ODESSA — A despatch from Sebastopol states that within the last week, concurrently with the proclamation of martial law, some sixty secret agents of the political police have arrived in the Crimean naval port from St. Petersburg. They are met in all resorts usually frequented by liberty men ashore from the warships, and also in the naval officers' casino. Curiously enough, however, says the writer of the despatch, the efforts of these spies to gain the friendly confidence of the suspected seamen and petty officers have so far signally failed. By some inexplicable means or foreknowledge their disguises are easily penetrated by the wary blackjackets whom they have under surveillance. A retired naval officer has assured me that the disaffection among the fleet crews is a much graver matter than the authorities care to acknowledge.

### 1937: Mellon Dies at 82

NEW YORK — Andrew William Mellon, Secretary of Treasury under Presidents Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover, died at the home of his son-in-law, David K. Bruce, at Southampton, L.I., late this evening (Aug. 26). Mr. Mellon was eighty-two years old. In failing health for some time, he became so ill last week that he was unable to leave the home of his son-in-law whom he had been visiting. Mr. Mellon was the second longest-lived in the history of the United States — Mr. Mellon frequently was called "the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton." He was reputed to be the fourth richest man in the world. He willed his \$19,000,000 art collection to the nation a year ago.



## OPINION

## After an Airliner Crashes, The Good News Remains

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — To the accusation that they report only bad news, journalists reply: We can't be expected to report planes that land safely. But when a crash crystallizes anxiety about air safety, journalists should stress the news — yes, news — that flying is astonishingly safe.

Travel on U.S. commercial airlines is the safest form of transportation ever devised. Considering the hazards to pedestrians though the ages — prehistoric tigers, medieval brigands and today's muggers — flying is much safer than walking. And it has been becoming safer. The fatality rate per flying hour in the United States in 1986 was about half what it was in 1978.

That drop coincided with deregulation, which dropped fares and democratized air travel. In 1967, only 10 percent of the American population had ever flown. Last year alone, 31 percent of the adult population flew. In 1978, 275 million flew. This year, 450 million will.

The irrational fear of flying involves a mistaken apprehension of midair collisions, particularly with small private planes that are 98 percent of all aircraft. Their operators constitute an upscale and ferocious lobby in defense of the sovereign American right to be mobile. They are not apt to be grounded. But they, too, have a remarkable safety record.

Still, as a safety expert says, it is possible to skate successfully on thin ice but it is better to skate on thick ice. Increased vigilance and spending are in order. The post-deregulation proliferation and merging of airlines (today nine American carriers have 90 percent of the passengers; at 15 percent or two have at least 70 percent of the business) has caused financial and morale problems that are producing maintenance and operational problems. Today safety is being purchased by sacrificing service.

Delays are inevitable due to the rising ratio of metal to tar: the number of planes is increasing much more rapidly than airport facilities. Everyone wants more airports; no one wants one next door. American government is a thick-

## Put the Crash in Perspective

The only way to be completely safe is to remain perfectly stationary. But since that is contrary to the human spirit and the laws of nature, living life always will entail risk. This recognition in no way diminishes the tragic loss of life in the crash of Northwest Airlines flight 255 on takeoff from Detroit en route to Phoenix. But on Aug. 16, when flight 255 crashed in flames, almost an equal number of people died in automobile accidents on America's highways and city streets.

— The Arizona Republic (Phoenix).

ing web of blocking mechanisms, and people are increasingly skillful and aggressive in using them, principally courts, to stymie action. Los Angeles, Chicago, Miami and other cities need new airports, but there probably will be no major airport built in the foreseeable future.

The problem is not money. There is a surplus of \$5.6 billion in the Aviation Trust Fund — tax dollars not at work. The money is put there by users of the air system, principally travelers who pay an 8 percent excise tax on tickets. The politics of "deficit reduction" causes the administration and Congress to hoard the trust fund so as to avoid adding a drop to the bucket of red ink.

This is preposterous parsimony in an air system short of controllers and the remarkable technology for early warning of wind shears, the cause of three crashes that have killed 404 people since 1975. If another such crash occurs because available technology was not purchased, there will be blood on the hands of all those who have made cheese-paring conservatism the doctrine of this decade.

Unsound policies, and posturing as a substitute for policy, flourish when the public has irrational risk perceptions. Journalism often manufactures these.

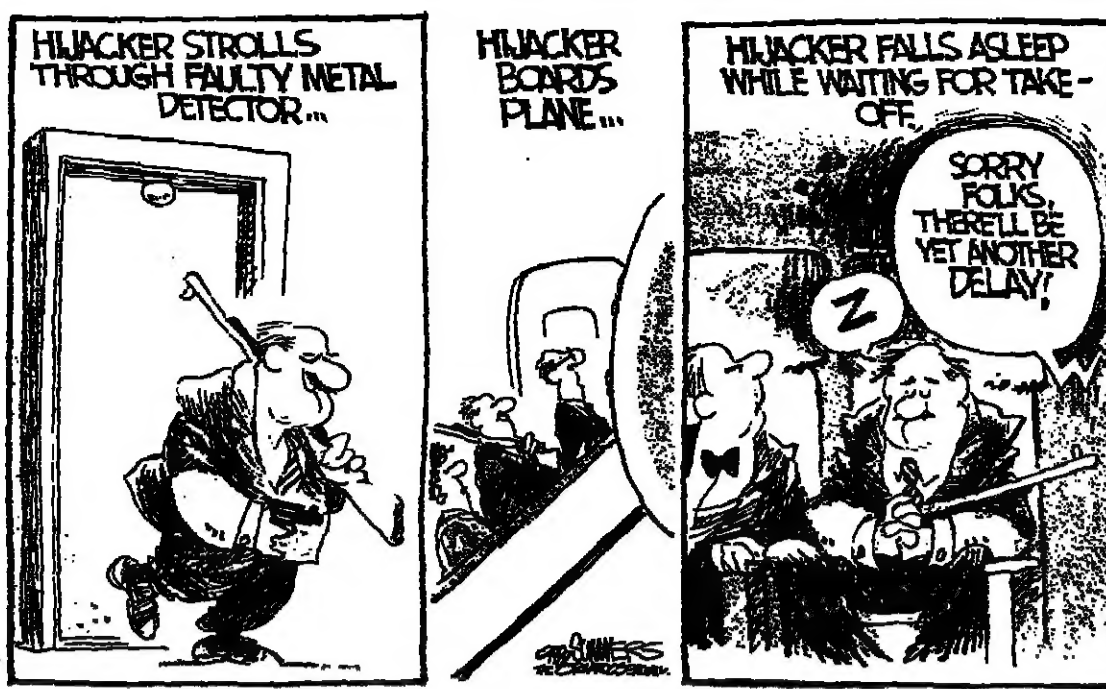
Facts about AIDS filter slowly through the fog of media-driven alarm. Facts such as reports from the Centers for Disease Control that there is no evidence that AIDS will reach epidemic proportions among heterosexuals other than intravenous drug abusers.

Because highway and handgun carnage is constant and spread across the continent, the carnage is not as telegraphic or newsworthy as rare air tragedies.

But journalism should do justice to the fact that last year the average daily death rate from automobile accidents in the United States was 126. The average Sunday toll was probably higher than the 156 killed in the recent Detroit air crash. Any politician inflaming public anxiety by declaiming about the "crisis" in air safety should be asked how he voted on increasing from 55 to 65 miles (88 to 104 kilometers) per hour the speed limit on rural interstate highways. That change will have the predictable result of producing far more fatalities each year than will result from airplane mishaps.

Suicide bombings aside, however, are, after accidents and cancer and heart disease, the fourth leading cause of American deaths. Guns were involved in 61 percent — approximately 12,000 — of last year's 19,796 homicides. That one-year total of gun-related homicides is nearly double the number of fatalities from all accidents in the history of U.S. commercial aviation. Lawmakers who will not control handguns should not fly around making speeches about air safety.

Washington Post Writers Group.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The Mining Industry Doesn't Represent Apartheid

In the strike by 40 percent of South Africa's black miners, it is quite wrong and harmful to cast the National Union of Mineworkers as pitted against apartheid in the form of the Chamber of Mines and its member companies. Yet our reading of overseas press reports shows that this is a popular interpretation, all too often supported by misleading statements — as in your opinion page item by Corretta Scott King, "Support the Strike and Tough Sanctions" (Aug. 17).

The mining industry represents free enterprise, not apartheid, and while it has no political stance, it has negotiated with the government on a number of issues — with some success — designed to free the economy from racial barriers. It made a major input toward the recognition of black trade unions, and still

highest in Europe and rise yearly, with a million-dollar villa now considered smallish; there are other industries besides fishing — the visitor ought to notice some vineyards — and a French naval factory is the largest single employer. This is a delightful community all year long although, granted, we permanent residents tend to huddle around our pools in July and August to avoid tourists in town.

It's Fampelonne beach (not Fampolna), and it and Tahiti beach are not the best beaches around. I'm not telling which are. The topless custom did not start in 1964 but a good decade earlier.

MORTON PUNER,  
St-Tropez, France.

## Call in the United Nations

I was pleased to see, in Edwin M. Yoder Jr.'s inspiring article "Any Way You Slice It, You're Hooked" (Sports, Aug. 6), that attention has finally been drawn to the bare of golf addiction, long perceived as a benign malady but now seen increasingly as one of the more pernicious consequences of British imperialism. The instances of the United Nations that deal with narcotics and human rights should include golf on the list of dangerous addictions, and classify it as slavery.

Centers could be set up for the destruction of golf clubs and trophies. Provision might have to be made for the obtaining of golf balls on prescription, to prevent the illegal sale of these items. But Mr. Yoder's idea for an organization along the lines of Alcoholics Anonymous, in which addicts would meet to discuss their traumas, won't work. They would end up, as usual, lying about their scores.

A.T. JENNINGS,  
Geneva.

## St-Tropez in the Summer

Regarding "The New St-Tropez: Topless but Also Bardo-less" (Aug. 20):

We have been spending our summer vacations in St-Tropez for the last 15 years. Never more than this year have we noticed that the situation was becoming alarming. We are much surprised to read that Dr. Jean-Michel Couve, the mayor, is trying hard to "upgrade" the town's clientele. You can hardly do so by allowing boxing matches, corridos and so forth to take place regularly. Not only do such events sully the city with cars, they invite a lot of disruptive elements to come and spend a few hours.

Not long ago, St-Tropez was the most selective and secluded resort on the Côte d'Azur. Today it has joined ranks with other unfortunate city-resorts that litter

the coast. Mayor Couve is right to say that people with real spending power have left or have holed up in their villas.

FADI K. AGHA,  
St-Tropez, France.

I enjoyed reading the obligatory annual article about St-Tropez and its decline. It has the usual references to Colette, Françoise Sagan and Brigitte Bardot, and tells how a sleepy fishing village became a cheap, gaudy T-shirt-selling tourist mecca of 110,000 daily in the summer while the big-money people flee to their villas in the hills in despair. I gather that the writer mainly visited the crowded port, which has the same relationship to this many-tiered town that Times Square has to New York.

For future versions of this piece, please note: Property values are still among the

## It Was a Special Cup of Tea, For the Simplest of Reasons

By Kedar Nath

BERLIN — It was an oppressively warm mid-February night. There was about an hour to go before I got my connection with the Madras Mail. I was in the railway station at Quilon, a town in the southwest Indian state of Kerala.

I stopped at a tea-and-coffee stall on the platform. A thin, long-haired man next to me was having a snack off a plantain leaf. It was still a novel sight to me. I had discovered that the heat of the

With a grateful bow, I sipped the tea. "Good?" he asked.

"Yes," I said. "First class."

As we got to chatting about this and that, I asked what sort of place Quilon was. "Well, it is a big commercial city," he told me. "As a seaport it has quite a history, in olden times it had dealings with the Persians, Arabs, Greeks and Romans. Marco Polo called it Culum in his books. The Portuguese were the first European traders to land here. They were followed by the Dutch in 1662. And the Dutch were followed by the English. Yes, and today — today there are three colleges in the city. And perhaps you know that the cashew nuts of Quilon are famous all over the world."

## MEANWHILE

food did not penetrate through the leaf to your hand, although you felt it all the more in your mouth as you ate.

The assistant behind the counter, a young chap with a few wisps of hair on his chin, asked me in broken English: "Your home, please?"

"Delhi," I replied, adding, "One tea — very strong."

The man beside me paused in his eating. "Oh, you are from Delhi?" he asked with sudden interest.

"That's right."

"Where are you going?"

"Now to Madras, from there to Delhi."

"What's the purpose of your journey?"

"Seeing friends."

"Why aren't you traveling with your family?" he asked with a look of surprise.

"I'll do so next time."

"Then you will get more enjoyment out of your trip. What business are you in?"

During the past few days in the south I had often been asked such questions by strangers. Once you satisfied their curiosity they were ready to tell you all you wanted to know, no matter how personal.

So now I made my standard reply, a white lie: "Income tax law."

"Hm," the man said something to his assistant in Malayalam, the language of Kerala. Then, turning to me: "I am the proprietor of the stall."

I would like to serve you personally."

He dropped the empty plantain leaf into a bin and was on the other side of the counter the next minute. The inner walls of the stall were hung with portraits. I pointed to one that showed a very young man with three horizontal lines of sandalwood paste on his forehead, carrying a trident.

"Who is that?" I asked.

"It is Subrahmanya, the war god, as a boy," the stall-keeper answered. "You in the north probably call him Kartikeya."

He explained two other pictures, whose subjects I did not tell him I knew: Ganesha, the elephant-headed god of fortune and learning, and Saraswati, goddess of the creative arts, with a four-stringed musical instrument called the vina. Then he indicated portraits representing the saintly swami Vivekananda, the philosopher Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan and national leaders like Gandhi and Nehru.

Mr. Nath is an Indian writer based in Berlin. He contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## GENERAL NEWS

## NEW YORK: After 10 Years, South Bronx Remains the Archetypal Slum

(Continued from Page 1)

nearly one in four, that had given opportunity to earlier generations of unskilled workers.

But some blame the city for reducing services deliberately to depopulate the area for urban renewal — "planned shrinkage," officials called it.

Others say rent control has made repairs uneconomical for landlords.

Still others blame the banks: landlords and business owners who were unable to obtain mortgages found it more profitable to torch their buildings and collect insurance.

Social plagues are a clear factor: drugs, teen pregnancy, the cumulative demoralizing effect of generations on welfare.

Fernando Ferrer, the new Bronx borough president, remembers Mr. Carter's visit.

"We were so happy," he said. "It is not every day a president comes into a blighted neighborhood. He made a commitment to rebuild, but it seemed nobody was behind it. It turned out to be a farce. The South Bronx was left to twist slowly, slowly in the wind for a long time."

Six months after Mr. Carter's trip Mayor Edward I. Koch and Deputy Mayor Herman Badillo announced a \$1.5 billion plan to revive the Bronx and build a 732-unit rental complex on Charlotte Street.

But instead, the White House was talking about "leveraging" a few million in federal funds in hopes of attracting private enterprise — a few job programs here, a federal office building there.

Mayor Koch brought in Edward J. Logue, who guided major redevelopment projects in New Haven, Connecticut, and Boston.

In July 1980 Mr. Logue unveiled a new South Bronx plan — this time to create 25,000 new and rehabilitated owner-occupied apartments, in hopes of bringing back middle-class blacks and Hispanics who had fled the decay, extensive industrial and commercial space;

10,000 new jobs; and 193 recreation facilities at a total cost of \$20 million a year for seven years.

But by then, cynicism had set in. When Mr. Reagan alighted on Charlotte Street as a candidate in August 1980 to criticize Mr. Carter's urban policy, he was confronted by residents shouting, "You ain't gonna do nothing! Go back to California!"

Mr. Reagan confronted the hecklers, saying, "I can't do a damn thing for you if I don't get elected!"

Once elected, Mr. Reagan began dismantling federal housing programs on which Mr. Logue's South Bronx Redevelopment Organization was relying. Nationwide, funding has dropped by 58 percent since 1981, from \$26 billion a year to \$11 billion.

"There was a piddling amount of money" left for the Bronx, Mr. Logue said. "I know how to rebuild a city, but I can't do it with mirrors."

Despite drastically reduced government programs, a Democratic machine that stymied development and a city bureaucracy tangled in red tape, Mr. Logue nonetheless left one tangible, if somewhat bizarre legacy. Ninety-one aluminum-sided, single-family homes, surrounded by quarter-acre lawns

and white fences, are being built on Charlotte Street: a surreal bit of suburbia surrounded by scorched tenements.

But with the last homes still under construction, Mr. Logue is long gone. In 1984, the U.S. secretary of housing and urban development, Samuel R. Pierce Jr., ended the South Bronx Redevelopment Organization's \$1 million annual grant, to distribute it among other groups.

The group that got the most — \$561,000 — was a consortium run by a former Democratic Party chairman in the Bronx, Stanley Friedman, who was recently sentenced to 12 years in prison for bribery and racketeering, and Ramon Velez, a political boss who controls thousands of jobs and votes in the Puerto Rican community. A few weeks later, Mr. Velez, a Democrat, endorsed Mr. Reagan for re-election.

Amid the corruption and decay, scattered signs of hope and struggle emerge.

Some of the once-opulent art deco buildings on the Grand Concourse, the main avenue of the Bronx, are being renovated.

A Roman Catholic priest, the Reverend Louis Gigante, has built 1,800 apartments in his burned-out parish over the last eight years.

Youth gangs that terrorized the Bronx in the 1970s have mostly disappeared.

In the basement of St. Anselm's church one recent evening, 300 blacks and Hispanics from 30 parishes, Baptist and Catholic, gathered to organize a rally. The group, South Bronx Churches, has raised \$800,000 to develop a grass-roots lobby to "take charge!" as one speaker put it.

But the task is daunting, even for a group that has organized similar efforts in Brooklyn, Queens, Baltimore and other places.

"I have never seen this level of disintegration in a community," said James Drake, a veteran organizer.

Tomorrow: Corruption is deeply ingrained in Bronx Town.

Two Set Ablaze in Park

The police said a homeless man and woman were set on fire early Wednesday by five youths who doused them with a flammable liquid as they were sleeping in Brooklyn's Prospect Park. The Associated Press reported.

The woman was admitted to a hospital and the man was treated and released. The police said they knew of no motive for the attack.

## TITANIC: Salvage Efforts in Atlantic Stir Controversy

(Continued from Page 1)

taken on a world tour after a worldwide television spectacular Oct. 28 in Monte Carlo.

"The term we use is 'documentary,'" he said.

He said that people do not always watch documentaries without some drama to them, and while "we're not doing 'Ben Hur' by any means, we're happy to have a bit of crossover."

The more than 60 reporters and cameramen present, however, kept returning to the "exploitation" theme, chafing the patience of Mr.

Chappaz and Mr. Tulloch, and of Robert Slavit, the general counsel of Oceanic Research.

"Look," Mr. Slavit said, "in a sense everything in America is exploitation, because most people in this country are trying to make a profit. And that's perfectly proper. You people have written articles about the Titanic to sell newspapers. Is that exploiting the Titanic?"

He added that there was "almost a book a week written about the Holocaust, and their authors expect to make a reasonable profit."

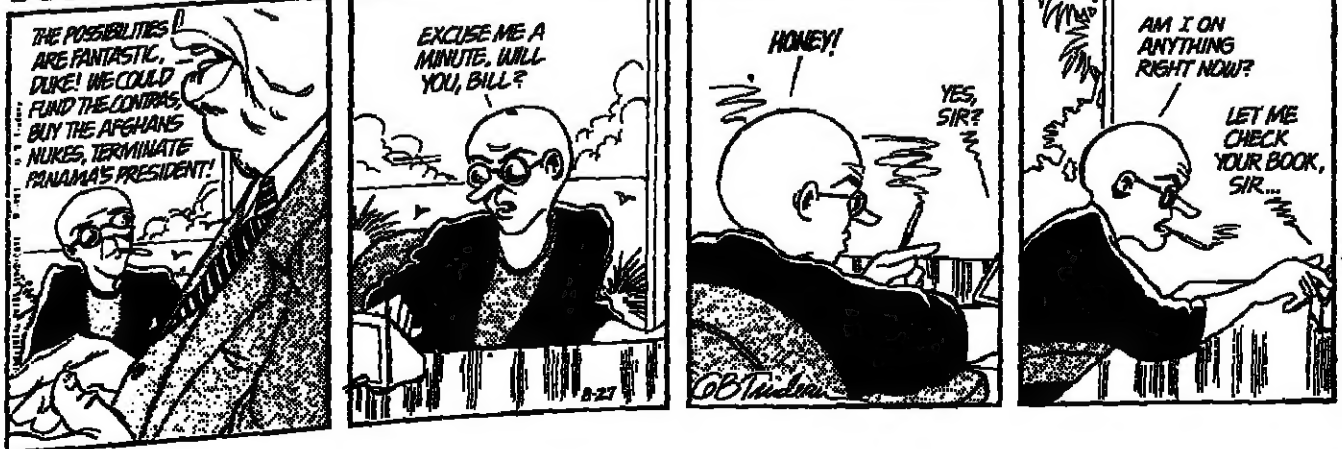
"Yet," he said, "nobody calls

that exploiting the Holocaust."

That drew a protest from an unidentified reporter in a yarmulke, who declared Mr. Slavit's comparison to be "obscene" and demanded an apology. He did not get it.

While scientists at the Institute for Research and Exploitation Beneath the Sea, the French agency whose submarine, ships and scientists are performing the underwater work, have sought to keep the focus on the technology used in their mission, controversy over the expedition has persisted with accusations of "grave robbing."

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## For Orthodox Patriarch, a Reconciliation Mission to Soviet

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — He travels through Moscow in a motorcade of black sedans. In his retinue they talk of "bilateral relations," "practical problems" and "rapprochement."

If the visit of Patriarch Dimitrios I, leader of the world's Orthodox Christians, resembles a diplomatic mission, it is because it is one.

The visit here is the first by an ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople since 1589. It is viewed by both the Greek Orthodox and Russian Orthodox churches as a step

toward ending the relative isolation of the Russian church and reconciling the splintered churches of Eastern Christianity.

"I think the visit will promote further strengthening of the unity of the Orthodox Church," said Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev, a senior prelate in the Russian Orthodox Church. He is escorting the patriarch on a 12-day tour of the clergy and faithful in five cities.

Dimitrios, who arrived Aug. 18, is taking soundings for a historic ecumenical synod, or meeting, that will seek to reconcile differences within Orthodoxy. The differences

are largely political rather than theological, including the deep rift between Orthodox churches in Communist countries and those in the West.

No one expects a reconciliation soon. In Orthodoxy, progress is measured in decades, if not centuries. Dimitrios' trip is reciprocating a trip to Istanbul 10 years ago by Patriarch Pimen of Moscow.

The synod itself has been in the works since 1961. A fourth preparatory conference is not expected until the fall of 1988.

But church officials on both sides and Orthodox followers in

Moscow said the visit was an important symbol linking Russian followers to the outside world, and might speed reconciliation.

For Patriarch Dimitrios, the Soviet Union is the most dramatic step so far in a schedule of shuttle diplomacy that will include, before the year is out, visits to the Balkan, Serbian, Romanian, Polish and Bulgarian Orthodox churches, to the Vatican and to the archbishop of Canterbury. The meetings with Catholic and Anglican leaders are part of ecumenical talks that have been going on for many years.

"By fortifying the unity among the Orthodox churches, we hope to be in a better position to serve the cause of pan-Christian unity," an aide to Patriarch Dimitrios said.

For the Russian Orthodox Church and the Soviet government the trip is an opportunity to show off signs of religious vitality in a Communist state, such as the churches full of followers being shown Dimitrios, and to offset Western disapproval of the country's strict limits on religion.

The trip also will help lay the groundwork for the observance next year of the 1,000th anniversary

of the introduction of Christianity into Russia by the forebears of Dimitrios.

Many Orthodox followers in Moscow say they hope the Soviet authorities will seize that event as an occasion for liberalizing the treatment of religion, especially reforming the laws that require churches to register with the government, prohibit teaching of religion to children outside the family and forbid religious involvement in charitable works.

The Russian church has maintained peace with the Soviet government, but it has estranged many followers by refusing from public complaint about these limits and denying that discrimination against followers exists. Orthodoxy is the largest religious denomination in the Soviet Union, with an estimated 40 million to 50 million followers.

The 400-year interval since the last visit by a patriarch of Constantinople was largely owing to Turkish politics, not the Russian government, according to officials of both the Russian and Greek Orthodox churches.

As a Greek with headquarters in heavily Moslem Turkey, Dimitrios tries to keep a low profile, especially given the explosive state of relations between Turkey and Greece. The Turkish government, no friend of the Soviet Union, has long been uncomfortable about relations between the two churches.

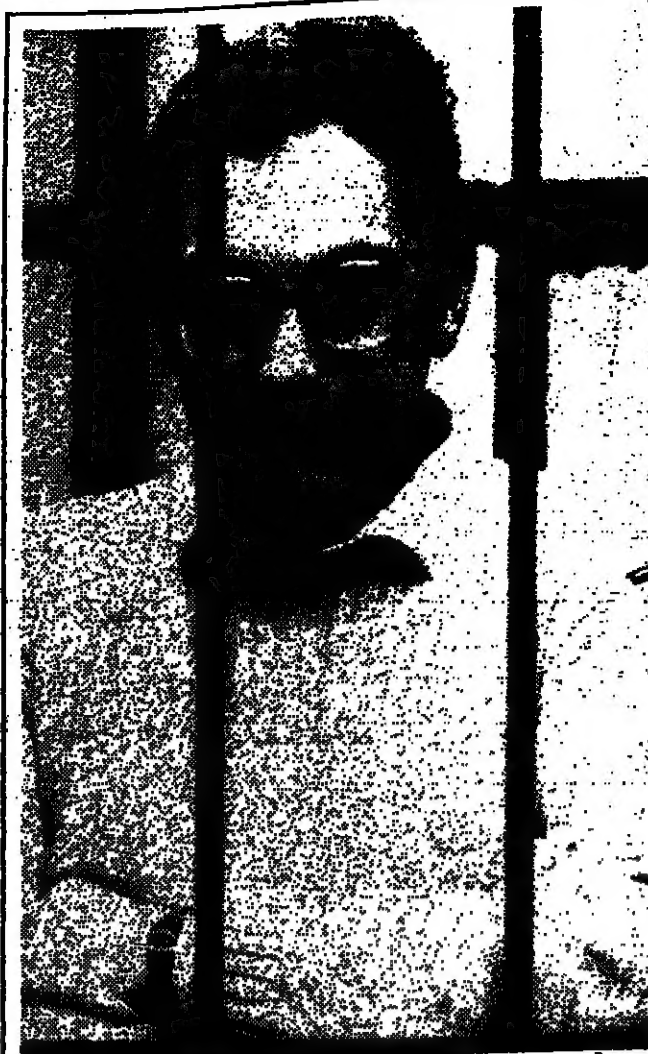
For centuries, relations between the patriarch and the Russian church were chilly, in part because Russian followers looked down on a patriarch beholden to the Moslem Turkish sultan. Moscow claimed for many years to be "the third Rome," successor to Constantinople as the seat of Eastern Christianity. Constantinople was renamed Istanbul in 1930.

Since 1917, when the Russian church found itself under the control of an unsympathetic government, relations have improved.

The Russian church now acknowledges the primacy of the patriarch of Constantinople. He is not considered a legal or doctrinal superior, like the Roman Catholic pope, but the most honored figure, or the first among equals, in a federation of independent churches.

One of the major points dividing the two churches is that the ecumenical patriarch recognizes the independence of other Orthodox Christians, especially Eastern, Bulgarian and Romanian congregations in the West, while the Russian church does not.

At the same time, an aide to Dimitrios said, the Greek Orthodox hierarchy in Istanbul does not condemn the Russian church for making its peace with the Communist government.



Mario Tuti, leader of the Elba prison revolt.

## Bonn to Propose Defense Minister to Head NATO

The Associated Press

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Wednesday that West Germany would propose its defense minister, Manfred Wörner, as a candidate for secretary-general of NATO.

The only other declared candidate for the top civilian post in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has been Kaare Willoch, a former prime minister of Norway. The job will become vacant next year.

Mr. Wörner is "known throughout the alliance for his knowledge and his personality," Mr. Kohl said. "He has a great deal of international prestige."

Mr. Kohl's announcement marked the first time that Bonn had proposed one of its citizens for the job. West Germany joined NATO in 1955.

"We are one of the main actors in the alliance," Mr. Kohl said, adding that West Germany was "at the front line" of the East-West divide.

He said that there was "no reason for us to excuse ourselves" for proposing a candidate for secretary-general.

### 4 Hungarian Bishops Take Government Oath

The Associated Press

BUDAPEST — Four Hungarian bishops appointed by Pope John Paul II on June 5 took oaths on the constitution Wednesday, the official MTI news agency reported, meaning that every Hungarian diocese has its own bishop with the consent of the government.

The four, Archbishop Laszlo Danko of Košice and Istvan Szegedy of Eger, and Diocesan Bishops Istvan Konkoly of Szombathely and Endre Gyulay of Szeged-Csanad, had been appointed with the preliminary consent of the Presidential Council before swearing allegiance to the state.

Mr. Wörner, 52, is a member of the Christian Democratic Union, the dominant party in the ruling coalition. He has been defense minister since October 1982 and is a strong advocate for increasing Bonn's military forces.

The NATO secretary-general, Lord Carrington, is expected to step down next year.

Lord Carrington, 68, became secretary-general on June 25, 1984. At the time, he said he would serve for four years. The post carries no fixed term.

## Foreign Students Lack Hosts in U.S.

Applications Increase by High School Pupils From Abroad

By Constance L. Hays

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — International student exchange programs in the United States are experiencing unusual difficulty this year finding American host families for high school students from abroad.

While arrangements are complete for thousands of foreign teenagers planning to spend this year studying in America, officials said at least 50 students accepted into exchange programs were waiting family or school placement — less than two weeks before most public schools open. Other large programs scaled back plans this year, anticipating the problem.

The reasons range from a shortage of "typical" two-parent families willing to provide room and board for a \$50-a-month tax credit to limits on foreign students set by school districts. Some administrators blame their own flexibility in stretching deadlines. Others said their volunteer networks have been exhausted. Meanwhile, the applications have climbed.

"We explained to them that it's a

dilemma that's nationwide, not just our organization," said Wendy Shields of the Experiment in International Living, which has 10 students in temporary placements waiting for host families. That group has run an exchange program since 1932 and is placing about 300 high school students from 40 countries this year.

Officials of groups that together will place more than 4,500 foreign students in American families and schools this year spoke of the growing difficulty.

Some of the problems facing the exchange groups spring from public school systems, which often limit the number of foreign students.

"While the families may be there, more often the schools will turn us down," said John Wilhelm, the president of Aysa International, based in San Francisco, which still has to place 40 of the 710 students accepted for its academic year program. "Then we have to find another family that doesn't live in that school district."

While applications for the visas typically issued to foreign students require proof of a family and

chief NATO commander in Europe, currently General John R. Galvin, has always been an American.

The NATO allies designate a secretary-general from a list of candidates put forward by the member governments.

The secretary-general heads an international staff that, among other duties, prepares the twice-annual summit meeting on disarmament and economic development, turning the idea "flawed and untenable."

A department statement reiterated the U.S. position that there is no link between disarmament and economic development. The statement on Tuesday night said arms reductions should be pursued "on their own merits" and added: "No country has been more generous than the United States in providing economic and humanitarian assistance to the developing world."

"The United States has long believed," the State Department said, "that disarmament in the industrialized world and development in the Third World are not issues that are directly or functionally interrelated."

A Soviet official said earlier Tuesday that the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, would be willing to come to New York this year for a meeting on the 15 issues of the leaders of the 15 nations on the Security Council.

It had been considered unlikely that the United States, one of the 15 members on the council, would agree.

The department said it was concerned such a conference could serve as "a vehicle for a propaganda attack against the industrialized world's defense expenditures as the main cause of Third World economic problems."

It called the Soviet contribution to economic development to developing nations "mimicry."

## U.S. Rejects Call to Link Arms and Aid

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The State Department has described as without merit a Soviet proposal for a United Nations Security Council summit meeting on disarmament and economic development, turning the idea "flawed and untenable."

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## Convicts on Elba Threaten To 'Massacre' 22 Hostages

The Associated Press

ROME — Inmates who took 22 hostages at a prison on the island of Elba on Wednesday threatened "a massacre" if the police attacked or did not grant their demands for a helicopter.

"If any action is tried against us," said Mario Tuti, a 40-year-old rightist convicted on terrorist charges, by telephone to the news agency ANSA. "There will be only a massacre, because none of us six want to stay in jail. We all have life sentences or thereabouts. We have nothing to lose but our chains."

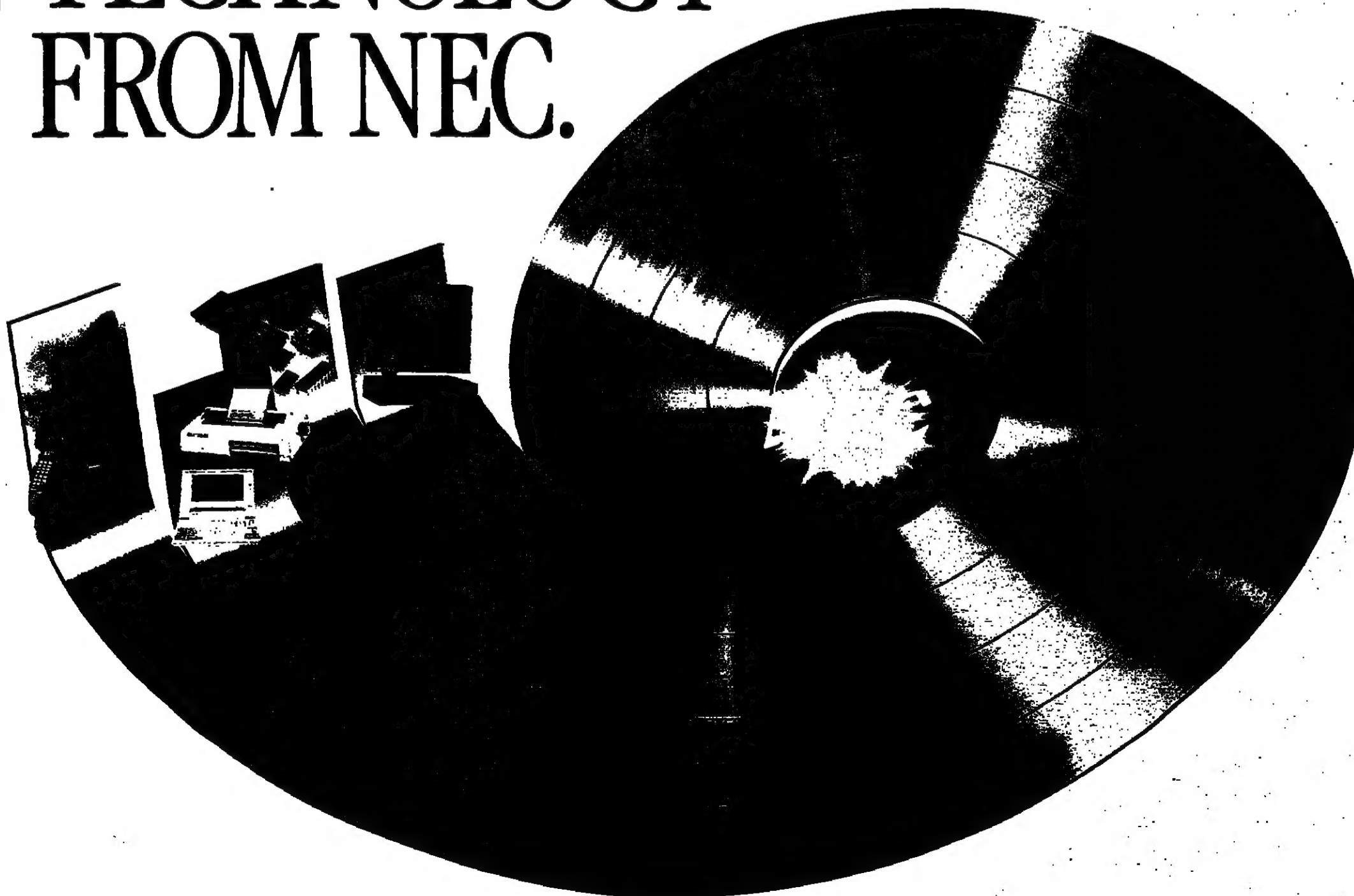
The prison director, Cosimo Giordano, who is also a captive, told the agency that the hostages had been treated well. Meanwhile, police helicopters buzzed overhead, police motorboats ringed the island and reinforcements arrived by ferry, swelling the number of officers around the prison to about 350.

The revolt began at 10:30 A.M. on Tuesday at the H-shaped modern prison, which was built inside 16th century walls, on the island about 6 miles (about 10 kilometers) from Tuscany off the Italian coast.

Prime Minister Giovanni Goria convened an urgent meeting Wednesday. His office said the government was sticking to its position that the inmates should be persuaded to surrender. No journalists were allowed near the prison, which holds about 400 prisoners.

Four hostages were released early in the revolt, and the inmates extended a Tuesday deadline of 6:45 P.M. to kill the hostages if no transportation were provided. They set no new deadline.

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# Weinberger Says West's Forces in Gulf Will Grow

By John M. Broder  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger says that Western military power in the Gulf will continue to grow, and he has indicated that the United States and several other nations are planning to send additional warships and men to the region.

Without naming specific countries, Mr. Weinberger suggested in an interview on Tuesday that European countries other than Britain and France, which have dispatched six minesweepers and an aircraft carrier to the region, will soon be sending military vessels to the Gulf.

"I think that what we have now is sufficient to do what is required today, but that is by no means static or final," Mr. Weinberger said. "The important thing is to have increased capabilities in the area."

Officials in The Netherlands are close to a decision to send several minesweepers to the region, Pentagon sources said, and Italy is debating whether to contribute to the Gulf force. Mr. Weinberger also hinted that other European nations might be considering joining the force and he said that Japan might help finance the operation.

Japan, which gets about two-thirds of its oil from Gulf states, is prohibited by its constitution from military involvement overseas.

The United States has 47 ships and 25,000 men in and around the Gulf or steaming toward the region, according to Pentagon figures and independent estimates.

The force includes an aircraft carrier, a battleship, a helicopter carrier and several amphibious assault ships carrying an estimated 1,800 U.S. Marines.

A second battle group based around the aircraft carrier Ranger is reportedly preparing to enter the region. Military sources said Tuesday that the battleship Iowa, stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, has been alerted to prepare for possible Gulf duty.

In addition, sources said, the navy is preparing to send five high-speed hydrofoil missile patrol boats from their port at Key West, Florida, to the Gulf.

The vessels could be used to intercept Iranian speedboats, which are equipped with machine guns and have been shadowing U.S. warships and commercial vessels in the Gulf. Iran is suspected of using the speedboats to lay mines in the Gulf, and it is believed that the Iranians could be preparing to use them in suicide attacks on merchant ships or naval vessels.

Britain has maintained warships in the Gulf for several years to escort British tankers halfway up the Gulf to Bahrain. The French recently have stationed an aircraft carrier battle group in the North Arabian Sea south of the Strait of Hormuz, the entry to the 550-mile-long (890-kilometer-long) Gulf.

Mr. Weinberger said the Western naval buildup was designed to keep "international waters open and available for nonbelligerent legal commerce," particularly oil.

from Kuwait and other avowedly neutral Gulf states. Tanker traffic in the Gulf has been under increasing air, missile and mine attack from both sides in the Iran-Iraq war, which began in September 1980.

Mr. Weinberger said there was not a multinational agreement to coordinate Western military activities in the Gulf.

"It doesn't have to be a group under American command," he said. "It doesn't even have to be a joint command. The important thing is to have increased capabilities in that area. And I think that's taking place."

He also said the United States was grateful for military assistance from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other small states along the western shore of the Gulf. He did not name the Arab countries that have contributed port facilities, air bases,

fuel or other support for the Western ships.

"We have a dilemma there because we can't discuss that in any detail or accuracy without losing it," Mr. Weinberger said. If such aid were to become public, he implied, the nations could become targets of Iranian terrorism or internal subversion.

Despite the potential for direct military conflict between Western forces and Iran, the greatest risk in the region remains Iranian or Iranian-sponsored terrorism, the defense secretary said. He said warships and warplanes were not able to deter such attacks, nor were they sent there for that purpose.

"The ships are there to get international nonbelligerent commerce in and out of international waters," Mr. Weinberger said. "And that's what is being done. The risk to that mission are mines, small boats and some air attacks."

## Iran Rejects Arab League Demands on Cease-Fire

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA, Cyprus — Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi of Iran rejected on Wednesday any compromise with Iraq in the Gulf War, the official Iranian press agency reported.

The report by the Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, followed an Arab League resolution Tuesday urging Tehran to accept a United Nations ceasefire call by Sept. 20 or face a review of diplomatic relations by Arab countries.

The agency made no specific mention of the Arab League decision, which was announced after an emergency foreign ministers' meeting in Tunis.

But it quoted Mr. Mousavi as saying in Tehran that the United States, by intervening in the Gulf, was seeking to impose what the agency termed "an ignominious peace" on Iran "in collaboration with Arab reactionaries."

"We will never agree to such a peace," he was quoted as saying. "Even a psychological war cannot make us accept a compromise to the benefit of the United States."

In Washington, Pentagon sources said Wednesday that the administration had decided to authorize "imminent danger" pay bonuses of \$110 a month for U.S. military personnel serving on ships operating in the Gulf, the Strait of Hormuz and a small portion of the Gulf of Oman.

There were conflicting reports Wednesday about U.S. naval escorts in the Gulf. Shipping sources told Agence France-Press that U.S. Navy ships, sent to the Gulf to escort reflagged Kuwaiti tankers, were idled Wednesday by sandstorms and poor visibility.

The Associated Press, however, quoted sources as saying that a U.S.-escorted convoy of Kuwaiti tankers was reported moving up the coast of Saudi Arabia.

In Lebanon, a statement by the militant pro-Iranian group Hezbollah gave the United States one week to withdraw its forces from the Gulf or face the possibility that U.S. and Saudi Arabian facilities would become "a mass grave to all of them."

"We call on all the sons of Hezbollah and the oppressed people to face their responsibilities," Hezbollah said in the statement, which was delivered to a Western news agency in Beirut. "We urge them to confront the filthy Saudi regime and persecute all Americans."

(AP, WP, UPI, AFP)

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## SCIENCE

## Tools Indicate First Migration

By John Noble Wilford

DISCOVERY of what appear to be crude stone tools raises the possibility that human ancestors migrated out of Africa at least 1 million years earlier than previously thought.

The new thinking is inspired by reports from British archaeologists working in northern Pakistan that they have found 2-million-year-old chopping tools believed to have been made by early humans.

If such a significantly earlier time of migration is established, it would presumably mean that a more primitive species in the human lineage, Homo habilis, was the first to leave Africa and did so soon after learning to make stone tools. The prevailing view now is that the later Homo erectus, which had a considerably larger brain capacity, initiated the human migration about a million years ago.

Paleoanthropologists were generally cautious and skeptical in commenting on the report. The find was reported in the British magazine New Scientist.

Members of the British archaeological Mission in Pakistan described finding eight stone pieces, all of quartzite, that appeared to have been fashioned into chopping tools. A member of the expedition, Robin Dennell, who is a geologist from the University of Sheffield, in England, was quoted as saying that the multifaceted flaking made a "very convincing" case for a human hand in shaping the pebble tool.

Helen Rendell and Ernie Hailwood, geologists from the University of Sussex and the University of Southampton, respectively, estimated the age of the specimens by

their position in sedimentary rocks and the evidence of changes in the rocks' magnetism over time. The discovery was made in the Soan Valley, southeast of Rawalpindi.

But Sally McBrearty, an anthropologist at William and Mary College who has done research in Pakistan, complains that the discoverers "have not supplied enough evidence that the specimens are that old and that they are of human manufacture."

Dr. McBrearty is skeptical of the 2-million-year date because the discovery was made in a river plain, which is "not a good solid stratigraphic context." The sediment layers there have been so mixed up by flowing water over time that geologists have a hard time determining whether artifacts are embedded in their original sediments. Anthropologists also noted that pebbles fracture easily as they roll through flowing water, resulting in shapes that can be mistaken for artifacts.

Another skeptic, Milford Wolpoff, a professor of anthropology at the University of Michigan, said: "I hate to use absence of evidence as an argument. But where's the evidence for what these people were doing for that intervening million years?"

Scientists have found no fossils, artifacts, or other unequivocal traces of human migration into Asia or Europe before 1 million years ago. "We can't prove anything beyond a million," said David Pilbeam, a paleoanthropologist at Harvard University.

According to current knowledge of fossils, the earliest humanlike ancestors, known as hominids, appeared in eastern and southern Africa at least 3.5 million years ago. "I

think we know about as well as we know anything in paleontology that our branch of the evolutionary tree grew in Africa," Stephen Jay Gould, a Harvard paleontologist and historian of science, has written.

The earliest appearance of the genus Homo, the direct human ancestral line, occurred about 2.5 million years ago with Homo habilis. This species disappeared about 1.6 million years ago, when Homo erectus emerged. Archaic forms of Homo sapiens appeared and displaced Homo erectus about 300,000 years ago. Most scientists believe Homo sapiens, like its pre-

decessors, arose in Africa and migrated elsewhere, though some argue that variants of Homo sapiens arose in more than one place.

Early human traces in Asia and Europe are few and far between. The oldest known skeletal remains of Homo erectus outside Africa are those specimens usually referred to as Peking Man and Java Man. Peking Man fossils found at the Lantian site in China are at least 600,000 years old.

In Europe, the oldest known human remains are a 500,000-year-old jaw found near Heidelberg. The earliest undisputed site of European hominid occupation is at Soleilhac in the Massif Central of France, where 800,000-year-old tools and animal remains have been excavated.

The Americas were the last to be inhabited. Until recently it was believed that the ancestors of the Indians first arrived from Asia no later than 15,000 years ago. But discoveries in South America indicate that human occupation occurred as early as 32,000 years ago.

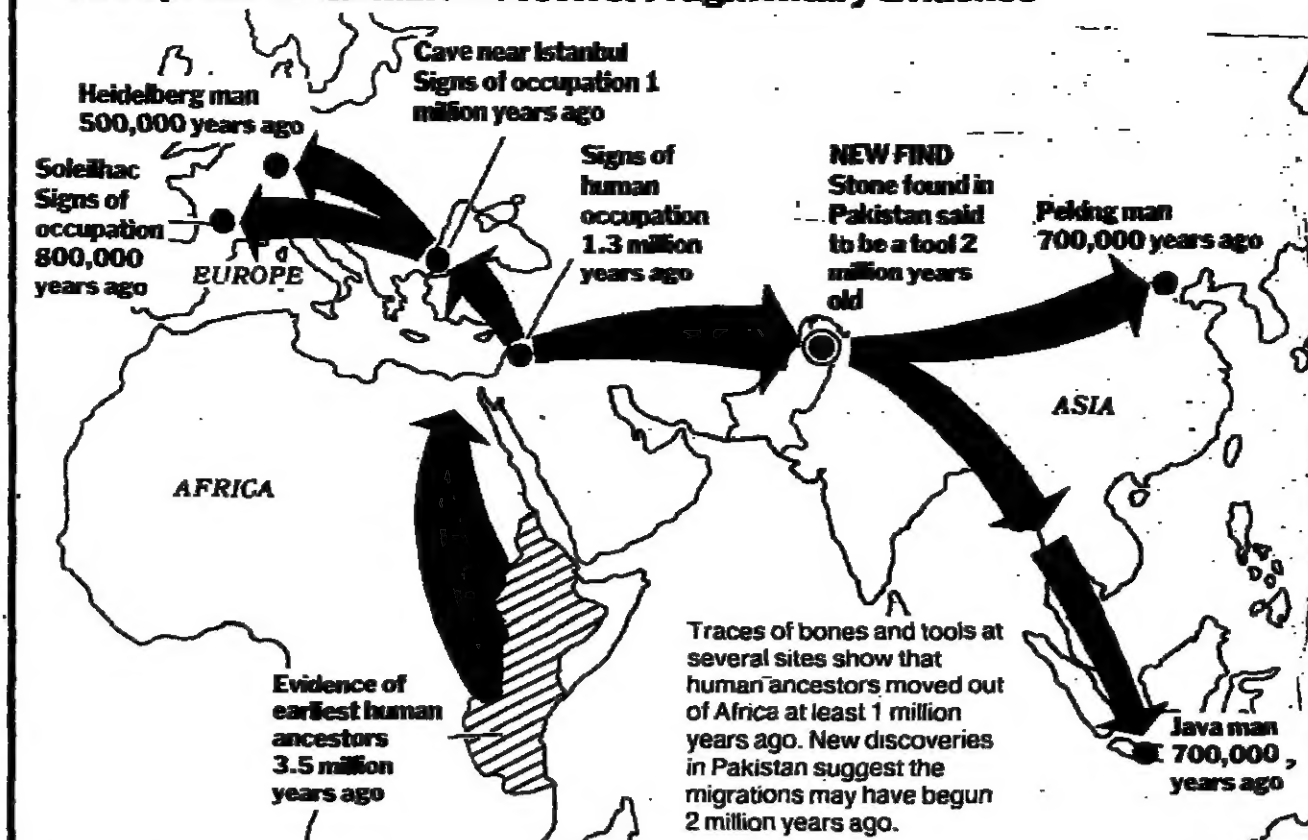
The corridor of migration to both Europe and Asia presumably

ran through the Middle East, but only recently have archaeologists begun to dig up any strong evidence. Scientists from Hebrew University in Jerusalem have found many kinds of stone tools at a site called Ubeidiya on the southeastern shore of the Sea of Galilee. F. Clark Howell, a professor of anthropology at the University of California, at Berkeley, said: "There's no question these specimens are more than a million years old, perhaps 1.3 million years old."

Dr. Howell plans to conduct a detailed investigation next June of a cave near Istanbul that could also be one of the oldest known sites of early humans outside Africa. Preliminary excavation of Yarımburgaz Cave turned up pebble tools and what appeared to be a hearth in the sediments, that Turkish geologists estimated could be 1 million years old.

Scholars have yet to develop any elaborate theories to explain why early humans began to scatter from their African homelands. "Until it's clear when they migrated, there are infinite possible reasons for the migrations," Dr. Pilbeam observed.

## The Spread of Human Ancestors: Fragmentary Evidence



The New York Times

## Inventor Working To Process Cheaper Nitrogen Fertilizer

By Matthew L. Wald

New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — An Israeli inventor sees a new relationship among three disparate problems: Many farmers around the world cannot afford the nitrogen fertilizer they need; the long-term supply outlook for oil and gas, the key source of nitrogen fertilizer, is poor; and many utilities have electricity they cannot sell, at least in the short term.

The inventor, Moshe Alamaro, says he has a system to ameliorate all three problems. It is based on a technology used in Norway earlier this century but has refinements that more than double its efficiency. The system makes the basic component of nitrogen fertilizer from the nitrogen in air, using only electricity and water.

Nitrogen is plentiful — room-temperature air is 80 percent nitrogen — but nearly all of it is in an inert form that plants cannot use. Since World War I the dominant method for making nitrogen fertilizer, called the Haber-Bosch process, is to "fix" the nitrogen atom with three atoms of hydrogen, forming ammonia, which is a petroleum derivative, or natural gas.

But Mr. Alamaro, an Israeli agricultural engineer who studied energy management in Oslo, proposed to revive museum-piece technology that was used in Norway from 1925 until 1940, the Birkeland and Eyde process.

The process uses an electric arc to heat air to above 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit (1,088 degrees centigrade), at which temperature nitrogen and oxygen combine to form nitric oxide. The air is cooled rapidly, before the nitric oxide decomposes into less useful forms. One form of fertilizer that can be produced is nitric acid. Another is calcium nitrate, made by neutralizing the nitric acid with low-grade limestone.

Mr. Alamaro is studying a system for making nitrogenous fertilizer without the limestone.

In the Birkeland and Eyde process, only 4 percent of the energy

used actually fixes nitrogen into usable forms. Mr. Alamaro believes he can raise the efficiency to at least 10 percent, in part by incorporating improvements in the technology of turning heat into electricity, recycling some of the heat given off in the cooling, to generate more electricity for use in the electric arc.

His company, Desben International Inc., plans to put the entire mechanism on a truck or railroad car, allowing it to be transported to the site where the fertilizer is needed to eliminate transportation costs, which add substantially to the cost of the product.

Jerome H. Marten, vice president for technology of the Davy McKee Corporation, which builds conventional fertilizer plants, observed: "All classic chemical-process economics say that below a certain size, things get more expensive. It seems to fly in the face of conventional wisdom."

He added that the power demand of the proposed system, two megawatts, would limit its use to areas with high-voltage power lines, and that the fertilizer produced was in a form not generally used by farmers, in an amount that would be too small for many operations.

No prototype of the nitrogen plant has been built, but several utility companies have expressed strong interest, and Boston Edison gave the system an honorable mention in a recent contest it ran for inventions using electricity.

Mr. Alamaro says his process will make 107 grams (3.5 ounces) of nitric oxide per kilowatt-hour, compared with about 36 grams under the old process. To break even, he said, electricity must sell for 2 cents a kilowatt-hour.

Retail electric customers in the Eastern United States pay five to eight times that much, but in other places, power goes begging at far lower prices. Hydro-Quebec, for example, sometimes dumps billions of gallons of water over dams beside idle hydroelectric turbines and sells electricity for less than 2 cents a kilowatt-hour. It has expressed interest in having Desben as a customer.

## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION  
Based in Geneva

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**Experience:** a minimum of 10 years of progressively responsible professional EDP experience including managing multiple design and development projects in a mainframe computer environment.
- 2. CHIEF, END-USER COMPUTING AND OFFICE SYSTEMS, REF: 117024 DUTIES:** manage the identification, planning, organization, development, implementation and support of computer based application systems with emphasis on the use of micro and mini computers.  
**Experience:** a minimum of 10 years of progressively responsible professional EDP experience including managing multiple design and development projects with recent emphasis on micro and mini computers.
- 3. SENIOR INFORMATION SYSTEMS OFFICERS EXPERIENCE:** a minimum of 8 years of professional EDP experience including analysis, design and programming of computer systems. IBM mainframe based systems development and support, Ref: 117023 MS-DOS based micro computer systems development and support, Ref: 117025 Data Communication. Ref: 117026
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For all above posts fluency in English essential, French desirable

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International  
positions

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\*Source: 1986  
Reader Survey  
by Research  
International  
Media Ltd., London  
(percentage based on  
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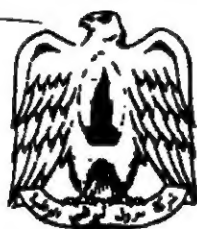
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## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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## OPERATIONS SUPERINTENDENT:

To co-ordinate, supervise and control the activities of the Operations Department in Company Refinery. Includes supervision of the day-to-day operations of Process Plants, Utilities and Marine loading/unloading facilities.

The candidate should have a BSc Degree in Chemical or Mechanical Engineering with a minimum of 10 years experience in various aspects of Refinery Operations including at least 5 years experience in a senior supervisory position.

## UTILITIES OPERATIONS SUPERINTENDENT:

To plan, co-ordinate and direct the operation of Refinery Utilities power generation and water production facilities and distribution network comprising of turbo-alternators and all related distribution cables and sub-stations, desalination plants, sea water pumping station, potable and condensate water treatment plant and related auxiliaries and distribution systems.

The candidate should have a BSc in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering with a minimum of 10 years experience in power generation and water production distribution operations including at least 5 years in a supervisory position.

## INSPECTION SECTION HEAD:

To direct, co-ordinate and supervise all testing, inspection and corrosion activities on equipment in Company Refinery. Work involves shut-down inspection, routine on-stream corrosion monitoring and prevention systems, non-destructive testing and certification of welding procedures and welders' tests. The candidate should have a BSc Degree in Mechanical Engineering or Metallurgy with a minimum of 8 years experience in Mechanical Engineering work including at least 3 years in inspection and corrosion prevention activities in a Petroleum Process Plant.

## PLANNING SECTION HEAD:

To supervise and participate in the co-ordination, planning and preparation of all maintenance work performed in the Plant. This includes preventive maintenance, repairs and annual equipment shutdowns and major turnarounds.

The candidate should have a BSc Degree in Mechanical Engineering or equivalent with a minimum of 8 years engineering experience in the oil or petrochemical industry with detailed knowledge and experience of preventive maintenance planning, industrial engineering applications in maintenance and the use of computerized maintenance planning and control systems.

## INVENTORY CONTROL SECTION HEAD:

To plan, organize, co-ordinate and control the activities of the Inventory Control Section to ensure the optimization and investment control of materials, equipment and spare parts.

The candidate should have a Diploma in an engineering discipline with a minimum of 10 years experience in materials inventory control activities including at least 4 years related experience in Process Plant.

## PROCESS ENGINEER:

To review design capabilities of the Hydrocracker/Hydrosulfurizer Complex units and their operation characteristics and their impact on integrated Refinery Operations. Takes part in the planning of pre-commissioning checks on process equipment, catalyst loading and catalyst pre-sulphiding procedures.

The candidate should have a BSc Degree in Chemical Engineering or equivalent with a minimum of 6 years experience in process engineering/operations in a Petroleum Refinery with working knowledge of cost estimating and budgeting techniques. The above positions require good knowledge of English. Knowledge of Arabic will be an advantage. ADNOC's attractive benefits include a competitive tax-free remuneration, good career prospects, medical care, family accommodation, furniture allowance, paid home leave for the family and educational assistance for eligible children.

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P.O. BOX 888 - ABU DHABI, U.A.E.

## IN BRIEF

## Ozone Hole in Arctic Eases, For Now

LONGYEARBYEN, Spitsbergen-Norway (AP) — A Norwegian scientist who detected an ozone "hole" last year says this remote arctic region says the atmosphere apparently has recovered.

But the physicist, Soren H.R. Larsen, and other atmospheric specialists say the arctic skies may be watched more closely for the possible onset of a severe ozone depletion, like the one in Antarctica. Ozone depletion would be even more troubling at the North Pole, since the world's population concentrations lie nearer the Arctic Circle.

Spurred by the ozone problem at the South Pole, representatives of 31 nations will meet Sept. 14 in Montreal to seek final agreement on cutting back production of chlorofluorocarbons, industrial chemicals that can deplete ozone in the stratosphere.

The upper-atmosphere layer's ozone, an unstable form of oxygen, is essential to life on Earth, since it absorbs much of the sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation. Each one percent decrease in ozone at high altitudes means 200,000 additional cases of skin cancer worldwide every year, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has estimated.

## Breast-Feeding and Cancer Risk

BOSTON (UPI) — A study involving more than 10,000 women found that those who breast-fed their babies significantly reduced their risk of getting ovarian and breast cancer, researchers from the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta said. The researchers said that the study shows women who nursed their infants had fewer cases of the cancers than did women who had children but did not breast-feed. Studies have shown that having babies reduces a woman's risk of both cancers, but this is the first major study to indicate breast-feeding also plays a role in cancer prevention.

"Breast-feeding produces hormonal changes," said Dr. Nancy Lee, an epidemiologist from the centers. "Discovering this association gives us more knowledge about these very dangerous cancers." She said doctors have speculated that breast and ovarian cancer may be linked to hormonal changes in the body.

## Bacteria Killing Dolphins in U.S.

NORFOLK, Virginia (UPI) — Common pacifica normally found in coastal waters have recently become lethal to the bottle-nosed dolphins that swim and feed along the shore from Virginia to New Jersey, according to Dr. Frank R. Geraci, a marine pathologist.

However, Dr. Geraci, the leader of a team of scientists that is investigating the deaths of more than 200 dolphins since July 1, added that the scientists still did not know what was weakening the dolphins and making them susceptible to bacteria with which they usually live in harmony.

Dr. Geraci said the search for what weakens the dolphins, possibly a virus, a biological toxin, some man-made pollution or immunological disorder, would continue. "We'll be in this area as long as required to unravel the mystery," he said. The bacteria blamed for the deaths include streptococci and a large number of vibrio bacteria that the animals usually carry in their systems and that are found in its ocean.

## U.S. Dentist Experiments With Laser

WALLED LAKE, Michigan (UPI) — The fear of the dentist chair may die down if an experimental laser proves successful in treating tooth decay and replacing the dreaded drill.

Dr. Terry Myers is treating tooth decay with a laser under an experimental program approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. He's believed to be the first dentist in the United States with FDA approval to experiment on volunteer patients. The FDA, which must approve a medical device before dentists or physicians use it, is evaluating the laser. "It's noiseless, quicker, more effective and doesn't require use of an anesthetic or painkiller," Dr. Myers told The Detroit News.

Myers said his laser poses little risk to the patient and makes tooth enamel more resistant to decay. However, dental tools have urged additional research before lasers are widely used. One researcher determined laser dentistry was "impractical" and posed a risk of damage to tooth nerves, the newspaper reported.

## Scientists Discover Distant Quasar

PITTSBURGH (UPI) — A team of American and British scientists has found a quasar whose light reached Earth after traveling for 3 billion years through space, making it one of the most distant objects ever observed in the universe.

The quasar — extremely bright light from deep space — was spotted by the researchers in New South Wales, Australia, the University of Pittsburgh announced recently. The observation of the quasar will allow scientists for the first time to study in detail the properties of the universe when it was young — or about 1 billion years old — and less than 20 percent of its present size, the university said.

Scientists believe quasars are sources of regions of very high energy in space. A single quasar can radiate the same amount of energy as 100,000 billion stars.



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| NYSE Most Actives |         |         |         |      |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| Stk.              | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg. |
| IBM               | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| AT&T              | 52 1/2  | 52 1/4  | 52 1/2  | +1/4 |
| Amex              | 253 1/2 | 253 1/4 | 253 1/2 | +1/4 |
| GE                | 29 1/2  | 29 1/4  | 29 1/2  | +1/4 |
| Merck             | 48 1/2  | 48 1/4  | 48 1/2  | +1/4 |
| Johnson & Johnson | 25 1/2  | 25 1/4  | 25 1/2  | +1/4 |
| Boeing            | 72 1/2  | 72 1/4  | 72 1/2  | +1/4 |
| McDonald's        | 24 1/2  | 24 1/4  | 24 1/2  | +1/4 |
| Wendy's           | 18 1/2  | 18 1/4  | 18 1/2  | +1/4 |
| Wal-Mart          | 21 1/2  | 21 1/4  | 21 1/2  | +1/4 |

| Market Sales          |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| NYSE 3 p.m. volume    | 162,250,000 |
| NYSE adv. cons. close | 14,000,000  |
| NYSE adv. cons. open  | 14,000,000  |
| NYSE adv. cons. close | 14,000,000  |
| NYSE adv. cons. open  | 14,000,000  |
| NYSE adv. cons. close | 14,000,000  |
| NYSE adv. cons. open  | 14,000,000  |

| NYSE Index |         |         |         |      |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|------|
|            | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg. |
| Composite  | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Industrial | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Transport  | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Utilities  | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Finance    | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |

| NYSE Closing |         |         |         |      |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|------|
|              | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg. |
| Advanced     | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Declined     | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Unchanged    | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Total Issues | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |

| AMEX Diary   |         |         |         |      |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|------|
|              | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg. |
| Advanced     | 253 1/2 | 253 1/4 | 253 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Declined     | 253 1/2 | 253 1/4 | 253 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Unchanged    | 253 1/2 | 253 1/4 | 253 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Total Issues | 253 1/2 | 253 1/4 | 253 1/2 | +1/4 |

| NASDAQ Index |         |         |         |      |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|------|
|              | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg. |
| Composite    | 253 1/2 | 253 1/4 | 253 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Industrial   | 253 1/2 | 253 1/4 | 253 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Transport    | 253 1/2 | 253 1/4 | 253 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Utilities    | 253 1/2 | 253 1/4 | 253 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Finance      | 253 1/2 | 253 1/4 | 253 1/2 | +1/4 |

| AMEX Most Actives |         |         |         |      |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| Stk.              | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg. |
| IBM               | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| AT&T              | 52 1/2  | 52 1/4  | 52 1/2  | +1/4 |
| Amex              | 253 1/2 | 253 1/4 | 253 1/2 | +1/4 |
| GE                | 29 1/2  | 29 1/4  | 29 1/2  | +1/4 |
| Merck             | 48 1/2  | 48 1/4  | 48 1/2  | +1/4 |
| Johnson & Johnson | 25 1/2  | 25 1/4  | 25 1/2  | +1/4 |
| Boeing            | 72 1/2  | 72 1/4  | 72 1/2  | +1/4 |
| McDonald's        | 24 1/2  | 24 1/4  | 24 1/2  | +1/4 |
| Wendy's           | 18 1/2  | 18 1/4  | 18 1/2  | +1/4 |
| Wal-Mart          | 21 1/2  | 21 1/4  | 21 1/2  | +1/4 |

| Dow Jones Bond Averages |         |         |         |      |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------|
|                         | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg. |
| Advanced                | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Declined                | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Unchanged               | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Total Issues            | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |

| NYSE Diary   |         |         |         |      |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|------|
|              | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg. |
| Advanced     | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Declined     | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Unchanged    | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Total Issues | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |

| Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. |         |         |         |      |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------|
|                         | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg. |
| Advanced                | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Declined                | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Unchanged               | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Total Issues            | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |

| Dow Jones Averages |         |         |         |      |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|------|
|                    | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg. |
| Advanced           | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Declined           | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Unchanged          | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Total Issues       | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |

| Standard & Poor's Index |         |         |         |      |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------|
|                         | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg. |
| Advanced                | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Declined                | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Unchanged               | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Total Issues            | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |

| Previous NASDAQ Diary |         |         |         |      |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|------|
|                       | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg. |
| Advanced              | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Declined              | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Unchanged             | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Total Issues          | 167 1/2 | 167 1/4 | 167 1/2 | +1/4 |

| AMEX Stock Index |         |         |         |      |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|------|
|                  | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg. |
| Advanced         | 253 1/2 | 253 1/4 | 253 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Declined         | 253 1/2 | 253 1/4 | 253 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Unchanged        | 253 1/2 | 253 1/4 | 253 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Total Issues     | 253 1/2 | 253 1/4 | 253 1/2 | +1/4 |

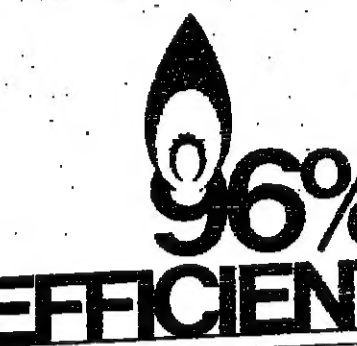
## Dow Falls Amid Profit-Taking

**Lured Press International**  
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rapidly extended their losses in active trading Wednesday after drifting at lower levels for much of the session.  
According to preliminary figures, the Dow Jones industrial average fell 20.57 to 2,701.83. The average had nudged up 25.35 points to a record high on Tuesday.  
Volume was 195.9 million shares, down from 213.48 million Tuesday. At 3 P.M., declines led advances by an 8-7 ratio.  
Prices were mixed in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.  
Traders said prices came under pressure from profit-taking after opening higher on a firmer dollar and steady bond prices. When the dollar relinquished its early strength, equity selling picked up as investors thought it prudent to cash in on some of the market's recent gains.  
Traders said that a shaky start for the influential IBM helped wipe out the stock market's initial gains.  
A Kidder Peabody & Co. analyst, William Easterbrook, cut his earnings estimates for the computer giant Tuesday. And there was a report early Wednesday that an analyst at Salomon Brothers, Marc Schulman, cut his long-term recommendation for the stock from a "buy" to a "hold."  
At 3 P.M., RJR Nabisco and Philip Morris advanced after posting big gains Tuesday on news that the 1st U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston ruled that plaintiffs cannot challenge the adequacy of federal laws governing health warnings on cigarette packages.

## IBM Lower on Rating Change

**Restert**  
NEW YORK — The share price of International Business Machines Corp. fell Wednesday after a reported change by Salomon Brothers in its rating of the stock from a buy to a hold.  
The change came in the recommendation briefly delayed trading in the company's stock as the market opened. IBM ended at 167 1/2, down 1/4, and was the most actively traded stock of the day.  
On Tuesday, Kidder Peabody removed IBM from its selected buy list and lowered its estimates of the company's earnings. But analysts said that the computer giant's outlook was still bright.  
Loews was up 5 1/2 to 87 1/2. Salomon Brothers emphasized that the stock is the best buy in the tobacco group. Allegis was up 3 to 90 1/4. Lufthansa said it was interested in buying the company's Hilton Hotel chain.  
Among actively traded blue chips, AT&T, General Electric, American Express, General Motors and USX were all lower.  
CBS was up 8 1/2 to 206 after Drexel Burnham Lambert added the stock to its buy list and raised its 1987 and 1988 earnings estimates for the company.  
BAT Industries led the Amex actives, easing a bit.

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| AMETEK Stock Index |         |         |         |      |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|------|
|                    | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg. |
| Advanced           | 253 1/2 | 253 1/4 | 253 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Declined           | 253 1/2 | 253 1/4 | 253 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Unchanged          | 253 1/2 | 253 1/4 | 253 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Total Issues       | 253 1/2 | 253 1/4 | 253 1/2 | +1/4 |



## Lufthansa Considers Buying Hilton From Allegis

By Ferdinand Proczman  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Lufthansa AG, West Germany's state-owned airline, said Wednesday it was considering buying the Hilton International hotel chain from Allegis Corp. of the United States.

Allegis is a travel services conglomerate centered around United Airlines, a Chicago-based carrier. A spokesman for Lufthansa confirmed news reports that the West German airline was considering entering negotiations to purchase the chain of luxury hotels. But he said that about 35 other companies also had expressed interest in acquiring Hilton.

The Hilton International chain consists of 90 hotels in 43 countries outside the United States and has annual sales of around \$700 million. It claims to be the third-largest hotel chain in the world.

The spokesman would not comment on a report in Die Welt, a West German newspaper, that Lufthansa began negotiations with Allegis four weeks ago on a possible purchase of the hotels. Allegis also owns the Hertz car rental company.

West German press reports said that Allegis has put a price of just under 2 billion DM (\$1.09 billion) on Hilton.

According to newspaper reports,

Lufthansa would finance the purchase by selling 75 percent of the hotel chain's shares to the public. It would retain a 10 percent stake in Hilton's equity while Deutsche Bank AG, West Germany's largest commercial bank, would hold 15 percent.

Analysts were generally positive about the possibility of a Lufthansa-Hilton union should the financing prove sound.

"It could be quite a successful move depending on the financing and whether Lufthansa can put together the right management for Hilton," said Mark Hawtin, a West German equities analyst for Ark Securities in London.

"Lufthansa already has some ho-

tel interests which are doing well," he said, "and this would broaden their range of travel-related services and insulate them somewhat from the fickleness of the airline industry."

Lufthansa holds a 10 percent stake in the Kempinski chain of five luxury hotels in West Germany. In conjunction with Swissair and British Airways, it holds 62 percent of the 15-hotel Penta chain.

But financing an acquisition of Hilton could be a burden for Lufthansa, analysts said, as the company aggressively seeks to expand its airline business. Lufthansa's plans include substantial purchases of new aircraft and an expanded global network.

## Clore Stake in Rorer Puts Robins Merger at Risk

By Geraldine Fabrikant  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An announcement by the Swiss investor Alan E. Clore that he might seek control of Rorer Group Inc. could derail the drug company's proposed merger with A.H. Robins Co., analysts say.

Mr. Clore, who has previously bought large stakes in Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., Allied Stores Corp. and Gulf Resources & Chemical Corp., disclosed late Tuesday that he owns 12.2 percent, or 2.7 million shares, of Rorer's stock outstanding.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Clore said he had asked the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission for permission to increase his stake in Rorer to 25 percent.

The SEC filing said that Mr. Clore had not

decided whether to increase his holdings in Rorer, which is based in Fort Washington, Pennsylvania.

Stock in Rorer closed Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$52.125, up 87.5 cents.

David MacCallum, an analyst with Hambrecht & Quist, said one major risk was that Mr. Clore's move might unravel the delicate negotiations between Rorer and Robins, the manufacturer of the Dalkon Shield contraceptive that has filed for bankruptcy protection. The company faces thousands of lawsuits concerning the intrauterine device.

The Rorer-Robins merger includes a \$725 million stock swap, a \$1.75 billion trust fund for the 320,000 Dalkon Shield claimants and a \$120 million trust fund for Robins's other creditors. The claimants have said they would

oppose the merger because they regarded their fund as inadequate.

At least one arbitrator was skeptical that Mr. Clore would make a bid for the company. "Aside from his acquisition of Gulf Resources, Clore has generally talked more than he has acted," said the arbitrator, who asked not to be named. He noted that Mr. Clore had said he would go after Revlon Group Inc. and never did so.

Mr. Clore originally began to buy shares in the Rorer Group in the fall of 1985 and increased his stake to 15.1 percent. In May 1986, he began selling shares, and a year later his holdings were down to 12.3 percent.

The group led by Mr. Clore includes Nerval & Manor Inc., a company controlled by Mr. Clore, as well as two partnerships under his control.

## Nobel Unit Bidding for Danish Firm

By Juris Kaza  
Special to the Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — A subsidiary of Sweden's Nobel Industries AB said Wednesday that it is making a friendly bid for Sadolin & Holmblad A/S, which analysts said values the Danish paint, ink, adhesives and chemicals group at 625 million Danish kroner (\$89 million).

The subsidiary, Casco Nobel AB, which makes paints and adhesives, said it is offering 745 kroner to holders of class A shares and 345 kroner to holders of B shares. The B shares have one-fifth of the A share's vote.

The shares in the company, Denmark's largest in this field, were suspended on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange on Monday pending talks between the two companies that resulted in the announcement late Wednesday. Before suspension, A shares were trading at 650 kroner and B shares at 298.

In a joint statement, the companies said they had complementary activities on many markets, and would form a larger and more efficient unit to compete in Europe.

S&H has been experiencing weak earnings while the Nobel subsidiary has performed strongly. In 1986, S&H had profit of only 3 million kroner on sales of 2.1 billion kroner. Two-thirds of sales were exports.

Casco Nobel's 1986 pretax profit jumped 74 percent to 279 million Swedish kroner (\$44 million at current exchange rates) from 160 million kroner in 1985.

"I absolutely think that both companies will gain," said Henrik Brøvig, an analyst at Privatbanken A/S in Copenhagen.

## Bank Rejects TRI Offer for Fermenta

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — A bid for Fermenta AB, the troubled Swedish biotechnology company, by Trans Resources Inc. of the United States has stalled after a major shareholder, Nordbanken, rejected the offer on Wednesday.

In July, Trans Resources, a private manufacturer of specialty fertilizers, offered about 1.36 billion kroner (\$212 million) for Fermenta. TRI offered 12 kroner each for class A voting shares and 6.75 kroner for class B shares, which have restricted votes.

Nordbanken's vice president, Gunnar Lundh, said Wednesday that the offer for the B shares was too low. Nordbanken, which has a 10 percent stake in Fermenta, holds mainly B shares.

Industriinvest AB, Fermenta's

largest shareholder, has agreed in principle to sell its 40 percent to TRI if at least 90 percent of the shareholders accept the bid. Industriinvest said that Fermenta's bank debts were three times as high as the offering price, and its managing director, Kjell Brandstrom, said he still hoped the deal would go through.

"The bid is to the shareholders' advantage," he said. "TRI has agreed to pay almost twice the real value of a company, which will perhaps carry on losing money."

Göteborgsbank, another Swedish bank, which holds about 11 percent of Fermenta, on Tuesday accepted TRI's offer of 12 kroner a share for its A-share holding.

Fermenta owes Göteborgsbank — its biggest bank creditor — 800

million kroner and owes Nordbanken 155 million kroner.

The many small investors who, along with Nordbanken, are the chief holders of B shares, have complained about the large price difference between the two types of shares. The minor shareholders control 65 percent of equity in the company.

TRI must present a formal offer to all shareholders by Sept. 30.

At the end of last year, Fermenta's auditors reported serious financial irregularities and said company profit forecasts had been misleading. The company was delisted on the Stockholm bourse for misconduct in January, and it is still under police investigation.

Fermenta's sales in 1986 totaled 3 billion kroner, and TRI's the equivalent of 635 million kroner.

## 9 Japanese Banks Will Buy Corporate Notes From BofA

Reuters

TOKYO — Nine Japanese banks have agreed to buy \$130 million in corporate securities that BankAmerica Corp. will issue to strengthen its capital base, Japanese bankers said Wednesday.

A BankAmerica spokesman confirmed that agreement was reached Wednesday between the banks to buy a proportion of the total \$250 million of the subordinated capital notes that the bank wants to issue.

A subordinated note represents corporate debt that is repayable only after other creditors with higher claims have been satisfied.

The nine Japanese banks represent the coordinating group for 23

banks that the U.S. bank approached in June for help. BankAmerica has suffered a string of

losses in loans to developing countries in the past year and has asked Japanese financial institutions for support.

BankAmerica has also asked about 40 Japanese insurance companies to buy \$100 million in preferred stock.

Bankers said that although the nine banks and BankAmerica have already agreed to improve the terms of the planned issue, the final terms may be changed.

BankAmerica has agreed to raise the interest rate on the notes to 1.25 percentage point over the three-month London interbank offered rate from an originally proposed 1 point premium, the bankers said.

It has also agreed to give up its plan to limit the maximum rate on the notes to 12 percent.

## Electrolux Profit Climbs by 12%

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Electrolux AB said Wednesday that profit rose 12 percent in the first half to 1.50 billion kroner (\$234.8 million) from 1.34 billion kroner a year earlier.

It said that most of the increase came in the second quarter, ended June 30. Although a decline in the dollar limited the company's profit and revenue, sales advanced 41 percent, to 33.22 billion kroner from 23.57 billion in the first half of 1986.

The sales gain resulted largely from the acquisitions of White Consolidated Industries Inc., Industrie Zanussi SpA and Gøttard Nilsson.

## Sony's Profit Plunged 59% In Quarter Ended June 30

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Sony Corp., the leading Japanese maker of consumer electronics, reported Wednesday that its group net profit fell 59 percent to 3.38 billion yen (\$23.6 million at current rates) in the last quarter. The company blamed the yen's steep rise and intensifying competition overseas for the fall.

The earnings for the first fiscal quarter ending June 30 amounted to 14.62 yen (10.3 cents) per share and compares with 8.30 billion yen or 35.9 yen per share a year earlier. Sony's revenue fell 1.7 percent to 311.4 billion yen from 316.9 billion yen. The dollar's plunge to about 142 yen from 169 a year ago reduced first-quarter sales by 25 billion yen, said Tamaso Hashimoto, Sony's managing director.

The company also attributed the profit decline to a troubled world economy, including tension between Japan and its trading partners.

"During Sony's first quarter the world economy was plagued by a variety of problems, including mounting trade friction, rising interest rates and uneasiness over the situation in the Gulf," the company said.

Sony, like the rest of Japan's electronics companies, said that its domestic shipments rose but that overseas sales, which make up two-thirds of revenue, fell 3.5 percent. Sales in the United States, ac-

counting for 30.8 percent of total sales, fell 6.8 percent from a year earlier because of the yen's rise, despite an increase in sales of compact disc players, audio tapes and floppy-disk drives.

Sales in Europe rose 4.6 percent to 66.39 billion yen, reflecting strong sales of video cameras for industrial use, audio equipment and color televisions, Mr. Hashimoto said.

Sales to other areas, including Southeast Asia, fell 6.7 percent to 49.65 billion yen.

Domestic sales rose 2.2 percent to 99.33 billion yen. Net profit also was reduced by a 81 percent drop in income from forward foreign exchange contracts, to 1.99 billion yen from 10.50 billion yen a year earlier, and by a decline in interest income.

Mr. Hashimoto said that Sony now expects group net profit to rise 30 percent to 32.50 billion yen in the full fiscal year ending March 31, 1988.

The company had earlier forecast a net profit of 30 billion yen for 1987-88. Sony also raised its sales projection for 1987-88 to 1.38 trillion yen from an earlier forecast of 1.35 trillion.

Mr. Hashimoto said that the revised forecast reflected expectations of strong sales of home audio equipment and industrial-use video equipment, as well as the launch of new products. (Reuters, AP)

## Regional U.S. Banks Merge For National Competition

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — Shawmut Corp. and Hartford National Corp., two small U.S. banking companies, said they approved a merger Wednesday creating a banking and financial services organization with \$25 billion in assets and the intention to compete nationally.

The move is the latest in a spate of mergers of U.S. regional banking groups seeking to establish a stronger market position.

The merged company, to be called Shawmut National Corp., would become the 21st largest U.S. bank holding company, officials said. The merger must be approved by the companies' shareholders.

Shawmut Corp., with headquarters in Boston, has assets exceeding \$10 billion, 15 commercial banking subsidiaries and 15 additional subsidiary and affiliate companies with offices in 42 U.S. cities, London and Hong Kong.

Hartford National Corp., based in Hartford, Connecticut, is the largest bank holding company in the state with assets of over \$14

billion and a New England banking franchise of 250 offices.

Each Hartford National shareholder will receive one share in the new company for each Hartford share held on the transaction date, officials said. Shawmut holders will receive 1.8 shares of the new corporation for each share held.

John P. LaWare, chief executive officer of Shawmut, will become chairman of the new corporation and Joel B. Alvord, chief executive officer of Hartford National, will serve as president and chief executive officer.

In a joint statement, the two executives said that the two banks would continue serving their present markets while expanding financial products and streamlining and consolidating costs.

Mr. LaWare said the banks have looked at troubled thrift institutions in other parts of the country and may acquire such an organization soon.

Individual shareholder meetings to approve the merger were expected to be held in early autumn, officials said.



**GENERALI**  
Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A.

## 1986 Highlights

| (000 US Dollars)  | 1986      | 1985      |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Premiums written  | 2,641,650 | 2,519,226 |
| Premiums ceded  | 415,395   | 349,324   |
| Net premiums  | 2,226,255 | 2,169,902 |
| Net investment income   | 545,236   | 508,019   |
| Technical interest allocated to Life funds                        | 272,812   | 249,204   |
| Insurance underwriting result                                     | 70,606    | 94,772    |
| Sundry income and expenditure                                     | 18,365    | 17,448    |
| Operating profit  | 183,453   | 146,595   |
| Profit on sale of properties and securities                       | 67,059    | 63,117    |
| Unrealized capital losses on securities                           | 10,788    | 7,833     |
| Allocation to reserve for realized capital gains to be reinvested | 16,373    | 22,793    |
| Taxes   | 61,970    | 51,674    |
| Total other items   | 22,072    | 19,183    |
| Profit for the year   | 161,381   | 127,412   |

All of above-listed figures have been converted at the rate of exchange of Lire 1.351.10 to the US Dollar.

- Gross premiums written by the Company totalled US\$ 2,641.6m of which US\$ 842.9m for Life and US\$ 1,798.7m for Non-Life.

- Total investments reached US\$ 6,072m showing a growth of 17.8%.

- Net investment income totalled US\$ 545.2m showing a growth of 16.8% at homogeneous conditions. The average yield has been 9.7%. Realized capital gains generated from the sale of securities amounted to US\$ 50.7m and from the sale for properties to US\$ 16.4m which were allocated to the reserve for realized capital gains to be reinvested.

- The year's profit, showing a growth of 26.7% over the previous year, amounted to US\$ 161.4m of which US\$ 86.4m for Life and US\$ 75m for Non-Life.

- Profit per share (Dollars) 1986 1985  
Profit 0.922 1.019  
Dividend 0.444 0.444  
Pay-out ratio (per cent) 48 44

- US\$ 67.7m from the year's profit were allocated to the extraordinary reserve.

- The shareholders' surplus including the year's profit reached US\$ 1,026.2m showing an increase of US\$ 116.5m over the previous year.

- The dividend amounts to US\$ 0.444 per share, showing an increase of 40% over 1985 taking into account the increase of the capital from 250 to 350 billion Lire.

- The General Meeting approved the increase of the capital from 350 to 420 billion Lire through the issue of bonus shares - bearing dividends as from January 1, 1987 - to be assigned to the shareholders in the proportion of 1 new share for every 5 shares held.



**GENERALI**

## 1986 Consolidated Statement

| ASSETS (000 US Dollars)              | 1986       | 1985       |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Building and farm property           | 3,005,467  | 2,879,030  |
| Fixed-interest securities            | 8,482,512  | 7,304,659  |
| Shares (including Associates)        | 1,392,861  | 1,046,163  |
| Mortgage and policy loans            | 937,140    | 782,238    |
| Deposits with Ceding Companies       | 393,134    | 410,867    |
| Bank deposits                        | 638,559    | 598,856    |
| Accounts receivable and other assets | 1,924,792  | 1,739,037  |
| Total                                | 16,774,465 | 14,760,850 |
| LIABILITIES (000 US Dollars)         |            |            |
| Provisions for insurance liabilities | 12,992,032 | 11,395,193 |
| Reinsurance deposits                 | 189,241    | 179,999    |
| Other liabilities                    | 1,504,765  | 1,381,855  |
| Minority shareholders' interest      | 262,039    | 215,839    |
| Shareholders' surplus                | 1,529,984  | 1,364,059  |
| Profit for the year                  | 296,404    | 223,905    |
| Total                                | 16,774,465 | 14,760,850 |

- This Balance Sheet consolidates 49 insurance companies operating in some forty markets, (including 6 Europ Assistance companies), 17 financial, 20 property and 3 agricultural companies where Generali directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the shares.

- Gross premiums amounted to US\$ 5,803.5m (+9%), of which US\$ 1,771.6 for Life and US\$ 4,031.9 for Non-Life. The geographical break-down is as follows: Italy 35%; other EEC Countries 41.2%; rest of Europe 19.2%; rest of the world 4.6%.

- Investments total US\$ 14,849.7m (+14%).

- Investment income amounts to US\$ 1,296.9m (+9.3%) of which 65.9% is produced by fixed-interest securities, 16.4% property, 5% shares, 4.3% bank deposits and 8.4% other investments.

- The provisions for insurance liabilities amount to US\$ 12,992m (+14%).

- The shareholders' surplus amounts to US\$ 1,754.5m and 87.2% belongs to the Parent Company, the minority interest being 12.8%.

- The profit for the year increased by 32.4% to US\$ 296.4m and originated from:

| (000 US Dollars)              | 1986    | 1985    |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Parent Company's profit       | 161,381 | 127,412 |
| Profit of the other Companies | 191,547 | 130,928 |
| Consolidation adjustments     | -19,028 | -10,939 |
| Consolidated profit           | 333,900 | 247,401 |
| Minority interest             | -37,496 | -23,496 |
| Profit for the year           | 296,404 | 223,905 |

Head Office in Trieste (Italy)

Parent Company: Assicurazioni Generali











# Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

in The Associated Press

Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Close

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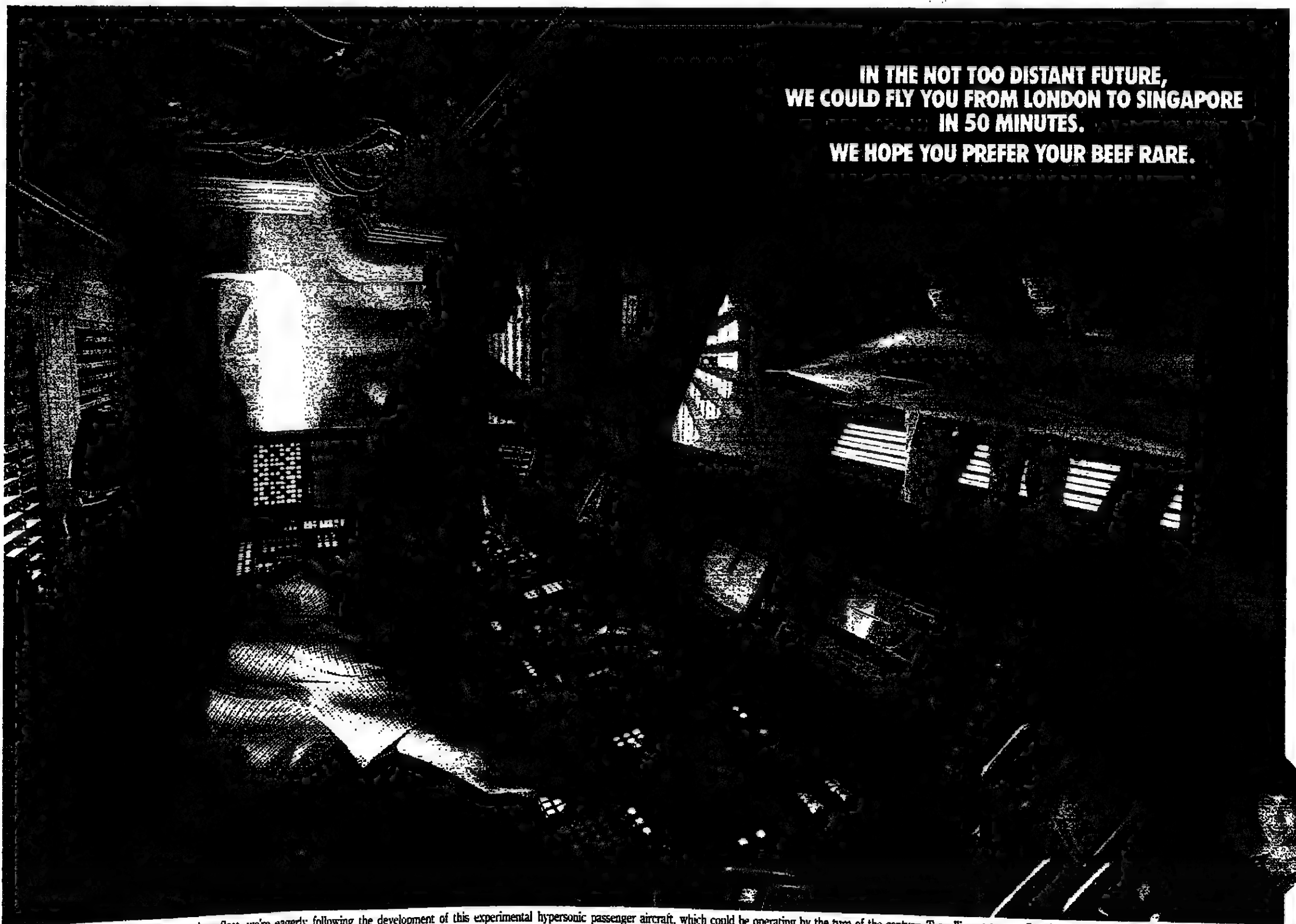
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## SPORTS

## Speier's Home Run Beats Phils, Widens Giants' Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
PHILADELPHIA — Chris Speier, once a young phenom for San Francisco, has become an old

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

hero. Speier, 37, hit a home run to snap an eight-inning tie as the Giants beat the Philadelphia Phillies, 3-2, here Tuesday night. The victory widened San Francisco's lead over Houston in the National League West to 1½ games.

With one out in the eighth and the score at 2-2, Speier hammered a Kevin Gross curveball off the left-field foul pole for his 10th homer of the season. On Monday, he had hit a two-run homer in a 6-1 victory over Philadelphia.

After only one season in the minors, Speier became San Francisco's regular shortstop in 1971, the last year the Giants won their division. He was a three-time All-Star before being traded to Montreal for shortstop Tim Lincecum in 1977. Then

came stops in St. Louis, Minnesota and Chicago (he hit 284 for the Cubs last year).

Speier then became a free agent — and hooked back on with San Francisco, where he has filled in at second, short and third when injuries sidelined younger players. In 266 at-bats this year, he is hitting .248, with 34 runs batted in and two grand-slam home runs. Afield, he's made only three errors.

"Chris Speier is the most valuable player on this ballclub," said Roger Craig after Tuesday's game. "Informed of his manager's remark, Speier laughed. 'That must be a difficult thing for him, to give me such a compliment,' he said. 'My hat's off to everyone on the club. I'm just thankful to be part of it.'"

Philly's 1, Reds 0: In Pittsburgh, rookie Mike Dunne pitched a two-hitter for his first major league shutout.

Dodgers 3, Mets 1: In New York, John Shelby hit a two-run homer in

the first inning, helping Fernando Valenzuela beat the Mets.

Cardinals 7, Astros 1: In St. Louis, Lance Johnson and Vince Coleman tripled in a two-run second as the Cardinals snapped a five-

game losing streak against Houston.

Padres 5, Expos 1: In San Diego, Stan Jefferson triggered a five-run third with a bases-empty home run, and Benito Santiago capped it with a three-run shot.

Tigers 5, Twins 4: In the American League, in Minneapolis, Doyle Alexander beat Minnesota for the second time in a week.

Blue Jays 6, Mariners 3: In Seattle, Fred McGriff drove in three runs with a double and his 17th homer of the year to spark Toronto.

Athletics 9, Orioles 7: In Oakland, California, two-run homers by Steve Henderson and Mickey Tettleton highlighted a six-run fifth that rallied the A's.

Angels 5, Yankees 1: In Anaheim, California, John Camelario scattered six hits over eight shutout innings to lift California.

Rangers 15, Royals 3: In Kansas City, Missouri, Ruben Sierra went 4-for-5 with two homers and scored the tie-breaking run in the seventh.

Red Sox 7, White Sox 3: In Boston, rookie Sam Horn hit two bases-empty homers, and Marty Barrett and Dwight Evans added RBI singles as the Red Sox downed Chicago. (AP, UPI)

## Molitor's Streak Alive at 39

The Associated Press

MILWAUKEE — Paul Molitor kept his hitting streak alive at 39 games Tuesday with a single off Cleveland reliever Don Gordon.

Molitor's designated hitter had flied out, walked and grounded out before hitting Gordon's first pitch of the sixth inning for a single to right field. "I can't say I was worried," Molitor said. "But it looked like one of those nights when you swing the bat well and come up empty." He finished 1-for-4 as Milwaukee beat the Indians, 10-9.

Molitor's streak is the fifth longest in the major leagues since 1900. He trails Ty Cobb by one game, George Sisler (41 straight), Pete Rose (44) and Joe DiMaggio (56). Molitor was to try to tie Cobb here Wednesday night against Cleveland's John Farrell.

Said Molitor about the streak's eventual end: "Being realistic, you know the moment is a day away, five hours away, two weeks away — it's going to happen." But, he added, "I'm not in any hurry."

## Colleges to Attempt to Dissuade NFL From Holding Supplemental Draft

Classic between Tennessee and Iowa at Giants Stadium. It is unlikely that they will be able to dissuade Rozelle from staging the draft.

Quarterback Jim McMahon's on-again, off-again status with the Chicago Bears appears off — again.

Coach Mike Ditka, who had expected McMahon to start Monday night's exhibition game against St. Louis, isn't even sure McMahon will be able to play. McMahon is still recovering from shoulder surgery performed last December and his ability to throw in practice has been limited by a sore arm.

Ditka said that Mike Tomczak, who started the first two exhibition games, would start Monday and could get the call against the Super Bowl champion New York Giants in the season opener, Sept. 14.

"McMahon threw some [Tuesday], but it was hard to tell," Ditka said. "It was wet out there and it was like throwing a hand grenade."

The ooze-proud defenses of the Pittsburgh Steelers and Miami Dolphins need a lot of work and their coaching staffs are the first to admit it.

"We've got a long way to go," said Don Shula of Miami on Tuesday. "We just gave up too many big plays, especially on third down. We can't afford that."

The Dolphins surrendered 307 yards rushing and 264 yards passing in a 31-28 loss to Denver on Monday night.

The Steelers have given up 547 yards passing and five scoring passes in two exhibition losses. "We've got the ability, but so far we haven't shown it," defensive coordinator Tony Dungy said of the Steelers' secondary. Opposing quarterbacks completed 60 percent of their passes in Pittsburgh losses to Washington (23-17) and Chicago (30-14).

Dungy thought the team made major improvements in the second half last spring by selecting three defensive backs on the first four

rounds of the draft. But first-round pick Rod Woodson has yet to sign, second-rounder Deion Haskins has been slow to learn the Steelers system since his 12-day holdout and fourth-round pick Thomas Everett is sidelined with a shoulder injury.

"You think you've got yourself some help, and you do on paper, but you've got to play the game," Dungy said. "They're three good players and they'll help eventually. When I don't know."

Philadelphia's Coach Buddy Ryan, hailed by some as a defensive genius who was with Chicago, is dissatisfied with his team's defensive performance, although he coaches at Miami and Pittsburgh probably wouldn't be.

In their first two outings, the Eagles did not surrender a long touchdown drive, had 13 sacks, averaged only 220 net yards against and posted an opposing pass-completion average of 40 percent.

But Ryan said the Eagles could have had 10 sacks in Sunday's 19-13 overtime victory against New England. "We're not getting turn-overs," Ryan said. "If we get more pressure on the quarterback, we'll get more. And another week went by, and we haven't scored on defense." (NYT, AP)

He lost the fish at the water's edge. A bluefish made a pass at my plug, and his halfhearted swirl was the closest I came to catching a fish that day. Palma beached two 3-pound (1.36-kilogram) blues before slack water arrived and we departed.

Groping my way through hordes of summer visitors at the Alley's Store in West Tisbury later that day, I was informed by Tony Rezende, a fellow Vineyarder, that Tisbury Great Pond, which had been closed for weeks, had been opened to the ocean. I thought of the millions of baby blues that enter the pond, swimming, it seemed certain, ravenous hordes of blue fish. So I called Palma and told him to fish the newly formed opening. He did so that afternoon and the following day, catching nothing.

On that second day, I rose again at 4 A.M. and went alone to Lobster Cove Beach in Gay Head, where small blues had abounded less than a week earlier. I saw neither fish nor fishermen in two hours of casting.

Later that day, reports from other sources began to reach me, the essence of them being that bluefish had departed the Vineyard's shores. All informants save one blamed the usual mid-August doldrums. The lone dissenter muttered something about the completion of the Mayan calendar being a disruptive influence.

Taking pity on Palma and me, Bramhall invited us to fish a prime stretch of striped bass water at Spunkbocket, a rocky portion of the Vineyard's south shore to which he has access by car. In the three hours we fished, Bramhall had three strikers make a pass at his plug. Palma had one do the same; I had none.

My friends invited me to join them for lunch, but I was beyond wanting the sustenance offered by food and drink. I had to catch a fish. I spent the remainder of the day at Lobster Cove Beach, caught nothing, and started — with an incoherent litany about fiddle winds, summer doldrums and the Mayan calendar — the one angler (an off-islander) I encountered, who asked me to tell him the best places to fish.

That night, still possessed, I called Palma and asked him if he was up for another pre-dawn shot at Wasque the following morning. He was. That trip was a near-duplicate of the first. We wound up at Cape Poge Gut, where Palma again caught two 3-pound bluefish and I nothing. The only difference was that, somewhere between the Gut and home, someone devoured my obsession.

By Nelson Bryant

NEW YORK — During the past few years, I had persuaded myself that more than half a century of angling had left me marvelously adapted to the vagaries of the sport — that if fish were not to be had, I would simply smile, recline against a sand dune or tree, sniff the breeze and reflect upon the glories of the natural world.

That self-image faded recently when, for substantial chunks of four days, I roamed from one end of Martha's Vineyard to the other in a growing fury of frustration at being unable to catch anything.

It all began when Lou Palma, a longtime friend and occasional angling companion; his wife, Sue, and their two young sons arrived on the Vineyard for a week's vacation.

"If you are not too decrepit to get up at four (on some) mornings," I told him by telephone the evening he arrived, "I'll put you into blue fish."

He accepted the gambit, and the sun had not yet risen the following dawn when we began the drive to Wasque, a sandy point that juts out into the ocean off the portion of the Vineyard known as Chappaquiddick.

I was sure that we would catch big bluefish because only a few days before, I had heard reports of their being taken at that spot. The first indication that all might not be well came as we were jouncing along a trail through the dunes and saw another vehicle coming toward us.

"Doesn't that mean," asked Palma, "that someone has gotten there ahead of us, found nothing and is returning?"

"Don't fret," I responded. "It's probably some summer visitor who has spent the night fishing in the wrong place."

As the vehicle drew near, Palma exclaimed, "I think it's Kibi!"

It was — Kib Bramhall, a mutual friend. Because he is a highly accomplished surf fisherman, we regarded Bramhall's leaving the beach with trepidation. Indeed, he told us there were no fish at Wasque.

Shaken but undaunted, we bade him farewell, pressed on and fished Wasque — with no success — for an hour until the tide was nearly slack.

"Don't worry," I told my friend, "there are half a dozen other places where I almost always find fish, including the old rock jetties and the reef just beyond the Cape Poge lighthouse. And if that fails, we can always catch a mess of small blues in Cape Poge Pond because they stay in there all summer."

I was going to pass up the east end of the

channel, but couldn't resist it because several knots of terns were diving in the fast-moving current.

Palma made one cast with a new popping plug I had loaned him. He had retrieved it about 10 feet (3.04 meters) when an unidentified fish of unknown size hit, parting the line. Palma apologized for losing the plug and I replied — truthfully — that it didn't matter, that what mattered was that we had finally located fish. Fifty casts and 20 minutes later, we left the spot, having raised no more fish.

The jetties and the reef produced nothing. The sun gleamed over a gently heaving ocean. And as far as we could see, there were no terns working. The only birds visible were a trio of heavy-bodied herring gulls on the shore squabbling for possession of a desiccated skate.

I began to have doubts, but kept them from Palma and suggested that we make the long drive to Cape Poge Gut, the channel that links Cape Poge Pond with Edgartown's outer harbor. On his third cast in the Gut, Palma hooked a small bluefish.

"Be careful with him," I said. "He may be the only one. The tide is about to turn here, and when that happens, whatever blues are present will disperse."

My friends invited me to join them for lunch, but I was beyond wanting the sustenance offered by food and drink. I had to catch a fish. I spent the remainder of the day at Lobster Cove Beach, caught nothing, and started — with an incoherent litany about fiddle winds, summer doldrums and the Mayan calendar — the one angler (an off-islander) I encountered, who asked me to tell him the best places to fish.

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That self-image faded recently when, for substantial chunks of four days, I roamed from one end of Martha's Vineyard to the other in a growing fury of frustration at being unable to catch anything.

It all began when Lou Palma, a longtime friend and occasional angling companion; his wife, Sue, and their two young sons arrived on the Vineyard for a week's vacation.

"If you are not too decrepit to get up at four (on some) mornings," I told him by telephone the evening he arrived, "I'll put you into blue fish."

He accepted the gambit, and the sun had not yet risen the following dawn when we began the drive to Wasque, a sandy point that juts out into the ocean off the portion of the Vineyard known as Chappaquiddick.

I was sure that we would catch big bluefish because only a few days before, I had heard reports of their being taken at that spot. The first indication that all might not be well came as we were jouncing along a trail through the dunes and saw another vehicle coming toward us.

"Doesn't that mean," asked Palma, "that someone has gotten there ahead of us, found nothing and is returning?"

"Don't fret," I responded. "It's probably some summer visitor who has spent the night fishing in the wrong place."

As the vehicle drew near, Palma exclaimed, "I think it's Kibi!"

It was — Kib Bramhall, a mutual friend. Because he is a highly accomplished surf fisherman, we regarded Bramhall's leaving the beach with trepidation. Indeed, he told us there were no fish at Wasque.

Shaken but undaunted, we bade him farewell, pressed on and fished Wasque — with no success — for an hour until the tide was nearly slack.

"Don't worry," I told my friend, "there are half a dozen other places where I almost always find fish, including the old rock jetties and the reef just beyond the Cape Poge lighthouse. And if that fails, we can always catch a mess of small blues in Cape Poge Pond because they stay in there all summer."

I was going to pass up the east end of the

channel, but couldn't resist it because several knots of terns were diving in the fast-moving current.

Palma made one cast with a new popping plug I had loaned him. He had retrieved it about 10 feet (3.04 meters) when an unidentified fish of unknown size hit, parting the line. Palma apologized for losing the plug and I replied — truthfully — that it didn't matter, that what mattered was that we had finally located fish. Fifty casts and 20 minutes later, we left the spot, having raised no more fish.

The jetties and the reef produced nothing. The sun gleamed over a gently heaving ocean. And as far as we could see, there were no terns working. The only birds visible were a trio of heavy-bodied herring gulls on the shore squabbling for possession of a desiccated skate.

I began to have doubts, but kept them from Palma and suggested that we make the long drive to Cape Poge Gut, the channel that links Cape Poge Pond with Edgartown's outer harbor. On his third cast in the Gut, Palma hooked a small bluefish.

"Be careful with him," I said. "He may be the only one. The tide is about to turn here, and when that happens, whatever blues are present will disperse."

My friends invited me to join them for lunch, but I was beyond wanting the sustenance offered by food and drink. I had to catch a fish. I spent the remainder of the day at Lobster Cove Beach, caught nothing, and started — with an incoherent litany about fiddle winds, summer doldrums and the Mayan calendar — the one angler (an off-islander) I encountered, who asked me to tell him the best places to fish.

That night, still possessed, I called Palma and asked him if he was up for another pre-dawn shot at Wasque the following morning. He was. That trip was a near-duplicate of the first. We wound up at Cape Poge Gut, where Palma again caught two 3-pound bluefish and I nothing. The only difference was that, somewhere between the Gut and home, someone devoured my obsession.

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